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**THE HEALTH
AND HEALTH SERVICES
OF THE CITY OF
CAMBRIDGE
IN
1959**



**BEING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
*including the School Health Service, Chief Public
Health Inspector's and other reports***

" Public Health is the science and the art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting physical health and efficiency through organised community efforts for the sanitation of the environment, the control of community infection, the education of the individual in principles of personal hygiene, the organisation of medical and nursing services for the early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease, and the development of the social machinery which will ensure to every individual in the community a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health."

WINSLOW.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
THE GUILDHALL, CAMBRIDGE.

(Telephone Cambridge 58977)

June, 1960.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Cambridge.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

1959 was a year of quite exceptional weather ranging from the unusually long and severe frost in January to the equally unusually long, fine weather and drought of the summer. On general grounds one would expect this to be a year of extreme healthiness with a low incidence of disease of all kinds. Unfortunately, this was not the case as we had the biggest epidemic of measles ever recorded in the city. Fortunately, measles has become a mild disease in recent years and, although the number of cases was large, there were no deaths and, in most instances, the disease was very mild.

The infant mortality rate had suddenly gone down to an unprecedented low figure in 1958 but this was not sustained in 1959 and the infant deaths rose to what has become the accepted level in the last few years. A rate of 21 infant deaths per thousand live births is, however, very low in comparison with a rate of 76, fifty years ago and 132 at the end of the last century.

The year 1959 held two important anniversaries in the field of public health. The School Dental Service had been in general operation over the country for 50 years. In Cambridge, however, school dentistry began in 1907 and received favourable notice in the first report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education (for the year 1908). In 1909, fifty years ago, the local authority took over this service and made a financial provision of £410 to cover the first year's work, including £300 as the salary of a dentist.

This was also the centenary year of district nursing. It was in 1859 that William Rathbone, of Liverpool, provided a trained nurse to work in the homes of the sick poor. After consultation with Florence Nightingale he decided to start a training school at Liverpool Royal Infirmary for nurses who would ultimately work in the homes and the city was divided into 18 districts with a nurse responsible for each. This led to the title "district nurse" which has been used ever since.

A district nursing service was started by a voluntary society in Cambridge in 1873. This was taken over by the County Council when the National Health Service Act came into force in 1948. The actual day-to-day running of the service has, since that date, been a responsibility of my department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CYRIL G. EASTWOOD,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer.*

COMMITTEES AND STAFF.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1959-60).

THE MAYOR, Councillor W. COLE

Chairman : Alderman C. E. RIDGEON

Members : Alderman HALNAN (*Vice-Chairman*), Councillors ANDERSON, BAILEY, CHERRY, GINN, HARDESTY, MISS HOWLETT, JACKSON and MRS. RODEN.

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION (1959-60).

THE MAYOR.

Chairman : Alderman G. F. HICKSON.

Alderman NOBBS.	Councillor SALTER.
Alderman SPALDING.	Councillor DEAN.
Alderman SYMONDS.	Councillor Mrs. MORSE.
Alderman AMEY.	The Very Revd. Canon E.
Alderman MALLETT.	STOKES.
Alderman RIDGEON.	Mr. W. E. TEVERSHAM.
Councillor ASH.	Dr. R. F. RATTRAY.
Councillor Mrs. HENN.	Mrs. J. SALTER.
Councillor Mrs. CULVERWELL.	Miss A. H. SKILLICORN.
Councillor Miss HOWLETT.	Miss D. A HUMPHRIES.
Councillor MOLE (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	

Representing the Local Education Authority :

County Alderman Mrs. PARSONS.

County Councillor Mrs. HEPHER.

County Councillor MARTIN.

Welfare Committee.

Chairman : Alderman SYMONDS.

The MAYOR.	Councillor Mrs. MORSE.
Alderman HICKSON.	Mrs. J. SALTER.
Alderman MALLETT.	Miss E. A. LENNARD.
Alderman AMEY.	Mr. W. E. TEVERSHAM.
Councillor MOLE.	County Councillor Mrs. HEPHER.
Councillor Mrs. CULVERWELL.	The Very Revd. CANON E.
Councillor DEAN.	STOKES.

Care Committee.

Chairman : Miss E. A. LENNARD.

Alderman AMEY.	Councillor DEAN.
Alderman MALLETT.	Mrs. E. BLACKMAN.
Alderman SYMONDS.	Mrs. R. M. ROTHAM.
Councillor Mrs. RODEN.	Mrs. J. SALTER.

Open Air School Committee.

Chairman : Alderman SYMONDS.

Alderman NOBBS.	Mrs. E. BLACKMAN.
Alderman MALLETT.	Mr. A. KEDGE.
Lady ADRIAN.	Miss E. A. LENNARD.
Councillor Mrs. CULVERWELL.	Mrs. McCULLAGH.
Councillor Mrs. MORSE.	Mrs. R. M. ROTHAM.
Councillor Mrs. RODEN.	

CITY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

SUB-COMMITTEE (1959-60).

(A Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee.)

Representatives of the City Council :

Chairman : Alderman MALLETT, Councillors F. BAILEY, Mrs. BURN, GILL, HALL, IVES, Mrs. MORSE, REILLY and Mrs. RODEN.

Representatives of Cambridgeshire County Council :

Alderman Mrs. CARTER, Councillors Mrs. HEPHER and Mrs. AMEY.

Co-opted Members : Mrs. GREAVES, Dr. M. READ and Mrs. LOCKYER.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

CYRIL G. EASTWOOD, M.D., CH.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

MARGARET C. K. PATTERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.O. (OXON.)

Principal School Dental Officer

J. R. TOLLER, M.D.S., L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector :J. F. EDWARDS.^{1 2 3 4}**Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :**J. R. DAVENPORT.^{1 2 3 4}¹ Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.² Meat and Foods Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.³ Certificate in Sanitary Science of the Royal Society of Health.⁴ Certificate in Smoke Inspection of the Royal Society of Health.**Superintendent of Home Nurses :**Miss A. M. McNIVEN, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M. (*Queen's Nurse*)

(Also Superintendent of Midwives)

Matron of Sedley Nursery :

Mrs. E. E. CALLOW, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

Chief Clerk :

R. J. MITTON, M.R.I.P.H.H.

Other Staff :

Assistant Medical Officers	...	...	...	3 (1 <i>part time</i>)
Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	...	...	1 (<i>part time</i>)
Dental Officers	...	...	...	5 (2 <i>part time</i>)
Anaesthetist	...	...	...	1 (<i>part time</i>)
Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	5
Pupil Inspectors	...	...	...	1
Health Visitors and School Nurses	...	...	...	14 (1 <i>Queen's Nurse</i>)
Midwives	...	...	...	5
District Nurses	...	...	...	11 (3 <i>Queen's Nurses</i>)
Physiotherapists	...	...	...	2
Speech Therapists	...	...	...	3 (<i>part time</i>)
Orthoptist	...	...	...	1 (<i>part time</i>)
Nursery Nurses and Assistants	...	...	...	5
Dental Attendants	...	...	...	5
Dental Mechanics	...	...	...	2
Clerical	...	...	...	11
Sanitary	...	...	...	5
Domestic	...	...	...	3

ACTS AND BYELAWS.

1. *Local Acts (or parts thereof) in force in the City :—*

Cambridge Improvement Act, 1790.

Cambridge Improvement Act, 1794.

Cambridge Corporation Act, 1850.

River Cam Navigation Act, 1851.

The Cambridge Award Act, 1856.

Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1889.

Cambridge University and Corporation Act, 1894.

Canal Tolls and Charges, No. 8 (River Cam, etc.) Order Confirmation Act, 1894.

Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1912.

Ministry of Health, Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1922.

Cambridge Corporation Act, 1922.

River Cam Conservancy Act, 1922.

Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act, 1928.

Ministry of Health, Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1929.

Cambridge Corporation Act, 1932.

Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Acts and Orders, 1853–1959.

2. *Acts which have been adopted in the City :—*

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts II, III (as amended by the 3rd Schedule, Public Health Act, 1936) and IV).

The Public Libraries Acts.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Parts II (as amended by the 3rd Schedule, Public Health Act, 1936) and VI with certain adaptations, and Sections 80, 81, 84, 85 and 86 of Part VII).

The Public Health Act, 1925 (Sections 14, 15, 16 (as amended by the Highways Act, 1959) 17, 19 and 26).

3. *Byelaws in force in the City include the following :—*

Noise in Markets and Streets, 1849.

Commons, 1851, 1880.

Good Rule and Government, 1900, 1906, 1920, 1922, 1915, 1931,
 1933, 1935, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1953.
 Street Collections, 1917. (Regulations).
 Luggage and Light Porters, 1920.
 New Streets, 1926, 1932.
 Pleasure Grounds, 1929.
 Houses Let in Lodgings, 1934.
 Land Drainage, 1934.
 Common Lodging Houses, 1935.
 Employment of Children, 1935, 1936.
 City Cemetery, 1936.
 Buildings, 1953.
 Handling and Wrapping of Food, 1950.
 Hackney Carriages, 1952, 1956 and 1959.
 Conservancy of River Cam, 1924, 1949.
 Slaughter-houses, 1956.
 Lion Yard and New Square Car Parks, 1952 and 1960 (awaiting
 confirmation).
 Drummer Street Bus Station and Parking Places in Streets (1952
 and 1957).
 Allotments 1908.
 Nuisances 1935.
 Markets 1958.
 Tents, Caravans, etc., used for Human Habitation.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1959.

Area (acres)	10,057
Population : Census, 1951	81,463
Registrar-General's estimate at June 30th, 1959 (including 8,844 University Population)	93,140
Number of persons per acre	9
Number of Inhabited Houses	27,300
Average number of persons per house	3.4
Estimated Rateable Value	£1,903,981
Estimated Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,800

Marriages.

Number of Marriages	Total	621
Marriage rate (number of persons marrying per 1,000 population)		13.3

Births.

Live Births	{ Legitimate 1,287 (647 males, 640 females) Illegitimate 67 (35 males, 32 females) }	Total	1,354
Live Birth rate (number of births per 1,000 population)			14.5
Live Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.03)			14.9*
Still Births	{ Legitimate 22 (12 males, 10 females) Illegitimate nil nil }	Total	22
Still Birth rate (number of still births per 1,000 total births)			15.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			4.2
Total Live and Still births.			1,376

Deaths.

465 males, 519 females	...	...	...	...	...	Total	984
Death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...		10.5
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (1.00)	...	...	...	...	...		10.5*
Infants deaths under 1 year	{ Legitimate	...	28	}	Total	29	
	{ Illegitimate	...	1				
Total infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...		21.4
Legitimate infant mortality rate (legitimate deaths under 1 year per 1000 legitimate live births)	...	...	...	...	...		20.6
Illegitimate infant mortality rate (illegitimate deaths under 1 year per 1000 illegitimate live births)	...	...	...	...	...		14.9
Neonatal mortality (deaths in first 4 weeks)	{ Legitimate	20	}	Total	20		
	{ Illegitimate	nil					
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths in first 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...		14.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...		4.9
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	...		—
Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...		—

* See page 16 for explanation of Comparability Factor.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FROM 1875.

	1875	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	*1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Population ...	30078	35000	41070	38607	40509	60154	60730	79140	90470	81463	90740	90910	91460	91140	91780	91980	92500	93140
Marriages	307	563	449	...	...	606	606	608	748	711	677	731	659	621
Marriage Rate	15.1	18.7	14.7	...	...	13.3	13.3	13.3	16.3	15.6	14.7	15.8	14.2	13.3
Live Births...	799	1219	761	893	1322	1234	1277	1314	1171	1170	1200	1257	1324	1354
Live Birth Rate	19.7	20.2	12.5	11.3	14.6	15.1	14.0	15.5	12.8	12.8	14.1	13.6	14.3	14.5
Still Births	26	28	44	16	33	25	26	25	29	31	18	17	17	22
Still Birth Rate	31.5	22.4	54.6	17.6	24.3	19.8	19.9	18.6	24.7	25.8	15.0	13.3	12.8	15.9
Total Births	825	1247	805	909	1355	1259	1303	1339	1200	1201	1218	1274	1341	1376
Total Deaths	604	513	568	680	949	885	929	912	887	946	919	1018	960	974	984
Death Rate	15.9	12.6	9.4	11.3	11.9	9.7	11.4	10.0	9.7	10.3	10.0	11.0	10.4	10.5	10.5
Infant Mortality	61	50	31	34	26	22	24	31	25	30	30	25	19	29
I.M. Rate	76	41	40	38	19.6	17.8	18.8	23.5	21.3	25.6	25.0	19.8	14.3	21.4
Legitimate I.M.Rate	9.5	...	36	35	18.4	17.8	10.8	23.5	20.4	23.9	24.1	17.5	14.3	20.6
Illegitimate I.M.	95.2	...	...	...	41.0	0	12.9	0	12.9	27.7	16.2	50.0	15.6	14.9
Rate
Neonatal
Mortality	16	17	21	17	19	22	19	15	20
N.M. Rate	12.9	13.3	15.9	14.5	16.2	18.3	15.1	11.3	14.7
Illegitimate Live
Birth Rate	5.3	5.1	4.4	...	5.5	4.0	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.1	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.9
Maternal Deaths	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—
Maternal
Mortality Rate	4.9	3.3	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.7	—

The records began in 1875 but, as they are incomplete, some of the figures for earlier years are approximations.

For explanation of the various rates see the Statistical Summary for 1958.

* Census Year. University population excluded.

1. Uncorrected.
2. Deaths under 1 year.
3. Deaths under 4 weeks.
4. Illegitimate births **per cent.** of total live births.

I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Topography.—The City is situated in latitude $52^{\circ} 12' N.$ and longitude $0^{\circ} 7' E.$, about fifty miles north of London, on the midland side of East Anglia and in the southern part of the Fen District. The City is shaped like a very rough rectangle, about five miles from north to south and four miles from east to west. It is very low lying, the greater part being between 25 and 50 feet above sea level. In three places (near the railway station, at Trumpington and near Madingley) the ground rises above 50 feet and, on the boundary near to Girton, somewhat exceeds 75 feet. The only really high ground within the City boundary is at what may be termed the south eastern “corner” where, at the beginning of the Roman road and exactly on the city boundary, a height of 225 feet is reached.

The City stands upon clay but this is overlain by gravel in a broad belt extending roughly from south-west to north-east. Through the middle, along this line, flows the River Cam which is the main means of drainage of the City. The river enters the City at the south-west, close to the 25 foot contour and leaves at the north-eastern extremity where the boundary is a little below 25 feet. The water is analysed periodically.

Climate.—As part of Great Britain, Cambridge shares in the insular climate but, since it is in a comparatively flat part of the country and facing the continent, it also shares to some extent in the Continental type of climate and falls somewhere between the truly insular and the truly continental. The prevailing winds come from the south-west and the rainfall is low relative to the rest of the country. There is an average of about 22 inches a year, with the greatest fall in October as a rule, and the least rain in February, although the actual number of rainy days is about the same in each of these extreme months.

The hours of sunshine amount to almost 7 per day in the middle of June and fall to less than 2 per day in December, averaging somewhat over 4 for the whole year. The relative humidity is, on the average, about 80, being at a maximum in December and January and a minimum about June.

The following list summarises the principal meteorological observations of 1959 (the figures in brackets are the averages for the past six years) :—

Rainfall :

Total	...	...	...	...	19.77 inches	...	(22.35)
Number of days with rain	...	145	...	...			(154)
Days with 0.04 inches or more	....	92	...	...			(104)
Days with less than 0.04 inches	...	53	...	...			(54)
Heaviest fall in 24 hours	...	2.26 inches	(July 10th)				(1.33)

Temperature:

Highest temperature in screen ...	92°F. (July 6th)	(88°)
Lowest temperature in screen ...	18°F. (Jan. 17th)	(15°)
Lowest grass temperature ...	11°F. (Jan. 17th)	(8°)
Number of frosts (<i>i.e.</i> , 32° F. and below) in screen. ...	41	(44)
Number of ground frosts (<i>i.e.</i> , 30° F. or below on grass) ...	93	(96)

Miscellaneous :

Hours of bright sunshine...	1881.4	(1542.9)
Days with fog ...	16	(14)
Days with thunder ...	14	(16)
Days with snow ...	15	(21)

Industries and Communications.—The University may be regarded as the oldest and one of the most important “industries” of the City and, apart from its members, employs directly and indirectly a considerable number of people. The University Press may also be considered one of the city’s principal industries. It is not so generally known, however, that there are some important trades and manufactures in Cambridge, notably the production of radio and television equipment, scientific instruments, dairy equipment, cement and asphalt. Flour milling is carried on, and there are some other, smaller, industrial activities.

The city is well served by roads and railways, and there is an airport for private aviation immediately outside the boundary.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the City is provided by the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company, and is obtained from three deep wells (Fleam Dyke, Fulbourn and Great Wilbraham) sunk in the chalk outcrop in the parishes of Fulbourn and Great Wilbraham some six miles East of the city.

The Fleam Dyke Well, with a daily yield which varies seasonally between 3.0 and 3.8 million gallons, is the main source of supply. The well is 162 ft. deep and has a water-tight lining from top to bottom. The pumps are capable of delivery at the rate of 160,000 gallons an hour. The water as piped from the well is practically sterile. Although many thousands of samples have been examined *Bacterium Coli* has never once been found in 100 C.C. Despite this fact, a small precautionary dose of chloramine (0.08 p.p.m. of chlorine and 0.03 p.p.m. of ammonia) is administered.

The Fulbourn Well has a maximum yield of 2 million gallons a day. The well is 58 ft. deep. The original beam engines were replaced in 1953 by electrically driven pumps and new treatment plant incorporating aeration, chlorination and dechlorination was provided. The chemical quality of the water is at all times excellent, but it is subject to slight intermittent bacterial pollution. Because of this the well water is given a

substantial dose of chlorine (0.5 p.p.m.) followed by a contact period of half an hour before being dechlorinated and turned into supply. Bacteriological examinations which are made at weekly intervals have shown that this treatment invariably produces a sterile water. It is anticipated that the quality of the well water will be substantially improved when all premises in the vicinity have been connected to the newly laid sewer towards the cost of which the Water Company has contributed.

The Great Wilbraham source comprises duplicate 14 in. diameter boreholes sunk to a depth of 180 ft., and united by shot firing at a depth of 165 ft. Duplicate electrically driven submersible pumps each having a capacity of approximately 50,000 gallons per hour (1.2 million gallons a day) are installed but, as the maximum maintainable yield of the source is thought to be about 1.25 m.g.d., only one pump is operated at a time. Water from this source, the quality of which is as high as that from Fleam Dyke, is conveyed through 2 miles of 12 in. diameter main to Fleam Dyke where it blends with the Fleam Dyke water and receives the same token dose of chlorine.

Water Softening.—The water as pumped from the Fleam Dyke Fulbourn and Great Wilbraham Wells has a hardness of 250 p.p.m. At Cherry Hinton the trunk mains conveying the water to the city are tapped, and one half of the total flow is passed through a base-exchange softening plant in which the whole of the hardness is removed. Subsequently the hard and softened portions of the supply are blended so that the water passing into supply normally has a total hardness of 125 p.p.m. only.

Service Reservoirs.—On high ground at the top of Lime Kiln Hill at Cherry Hinton there are four covered service reservoirs having a combined capacity of 9 million gallons. These are connected to the trunk mains from the three sources of supply and act as balancing tanks. Thus, when the demand exceeds the rate of pumping, the balance flows out of the reservoirs and, conversely, when the rate of pumping exceeds the demand the balance flows into the reservoirs.

General.—The population supplied by the Company is approximately 122,000, made up of about 93,100 in the city, 18,800 in rural parishes within the Company's statutory area of supply, and 10,100 in parishes in the Chesterton Rural District supplied in bulk by the Company. The Company is now also under contract to supply, in bulk, up to 250,000 gallons of water per day to the Ramsey and St. Ives Joint Water Board. The average daily quantity supplied by the Company in the year ended 31st December, 1959, was 4,813,000 gallons. During 1959 the supply has been entirely satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity. In fact, never in the 106 years of the Company's existence has it been necessary to restrict supplies on account of water shortage.

Samples of both raw water and that going into supply are taken regularly for both chemical and bacteriological examinations. Prolonged tests made by the Water Pollution Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have shown that the water as supplied has no plumbo-solvent properties. No contamination of the supply occurred during 1959.

Chemical and bacteriological analysis have been constant and satisfactory throughout.

Number of Samples examined during 1959 :

	<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
Raw Water—Fleam Dyke ...	3	13
Raw water—Fulbourn ...	12	53
Raw Water—Great Wilbraham ...	2	13
Treated water—Fulbourn ...	nil	53
Drawn from the distribution system	3	12

Number of Dwelling-houses within the City at 31st December, 1959 :

(a) Directly supplied from tap ...	27,300
(b) Supplied by standpipes ...	None
(c) Supplied by private wells, etc. ...	None

Analysis.—The following report on the examination of a sample drawn from the distribution system on 7th October, 1959, may be taken as typical :—

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance clear and bright.

Colour ...	nil	Turbidity ...	nil
pH ...	7.3	Odour ...	nil
Electric Conductivity ...	450	Free Carbon Dioxide ...	19
Chlorine present as Chloride ...	16	Total Solids ...	300
		Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ...	200
Hardness : Total ...	130	Carbonate ...	130
Nitrate Nitrogen ...	6.2	Non-carbonate ...	0
Ammonical Nitrogen ...	0.000	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.000	Oxygen absorbed ...	0.20
Metals ...	Absent	Residual Chlorine ...	Absent
Calcium (Ca.) : ...	49	Magnesium (Mg.) ...	1.4

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

1 day at 37° C. 2 days at 37° C. 3 days at 20° C.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar ...	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	1 per ml.
	<i>Present in.</i>	<i>Absent from.</i>	<i>Probable No.</i>
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ...	— ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Bact. coli (Type I) ...	— ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii Reaction ...	— ml	100 ml	

The water is thus excellent for drinking and for domestic and trade purposes.

II. VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

MARRIAGES.

There were 621 marriages of Cambridge people during 1959. The number of people marrying was, thus, 1,242, which gives a marriage rate (number of persons marrying per 1,000 of the population) of 13.3. The rate for England and Wales was 15.0.

BIRTHS.

The following table gives particulars of the city births for 1959.

	Live Births.		Still Births.	
	Legit- imate.	Illegit- imate.	Legit- imate.	Illegit- imate.
Males	647	35	12	—
Females	640	32	10	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1287	67	22	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
TOTAL... ..	1354		22	
Number of males born per 100 females	101		—	
Birth rates	14.5		15.9	
Live birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.03)	14.9		—	

1159 children were born in Cambridge to parents not resident in the city. These are registered in the usual way, but are not included in the above table. 43 children, whose parents are Cambridge residents, were born outside the city, and these are included in the table.

The crude live birth rate was 14.5 births per 1,000 population. The rate for England and Wales is 16.5, and the average Cambridge rate for the last ten years is 14.1.

Comparison between our birth rate and that of other towns is complicated by the fact that all towns do not have a population of the same composition. Some places attract a larger number of retired people, and so the birth rate may seem unduly low. New industrial areas may have a high proportion of young married people with a correspondingly high birth rate. The Registrar-General, therefore, calculates a comparability factor and, when this is applied to the crude birth rate, the resulting figure is what the birth rate would be if Cambridge had a theoretical standard population. When all birth rates are based upon this same standard population, comparison of one with another becomes possible and useful.

Births in Institutions.—The proportion of infants born in Nursing Homes and Hospitals was 63.8 per cent. of the total births, a decrease of 2.2 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

The following is a summary of institutional births belonging to Cambridge :—

	Births.	Percentage of total Births.
Private Nursing Homes	27	1.9
Maternity Hospital	852	61.9

Natural Increase of the Population.—The following figures show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths since 1875 :—

Year	Population. ¹	Live Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.	Increase per cent ²
1875	30078	881	532	349	—
1900	38607	923	604	319	0.83
1925	59020	838	609	229	0.38
1950	90470	1322	885	437	0.48
1951	89510*	1234	929	305	—1.1
1952	90740	1277	912	365	1.4
1953	90910	1314	887	427	0.47
1954	91460	1171	946	225	0.24
1955	91140	1170	919	251	0.27
1956	91780	1200	1018	182	0.19
1957	91980	1257	960	297	0.32
1958	92500	1324	974	350	0.57
1959	93140	1354	984	370	0.20

¹=Mid year estimate.

* Census.

²=Increase per cent. over previous year.

DEATHS.

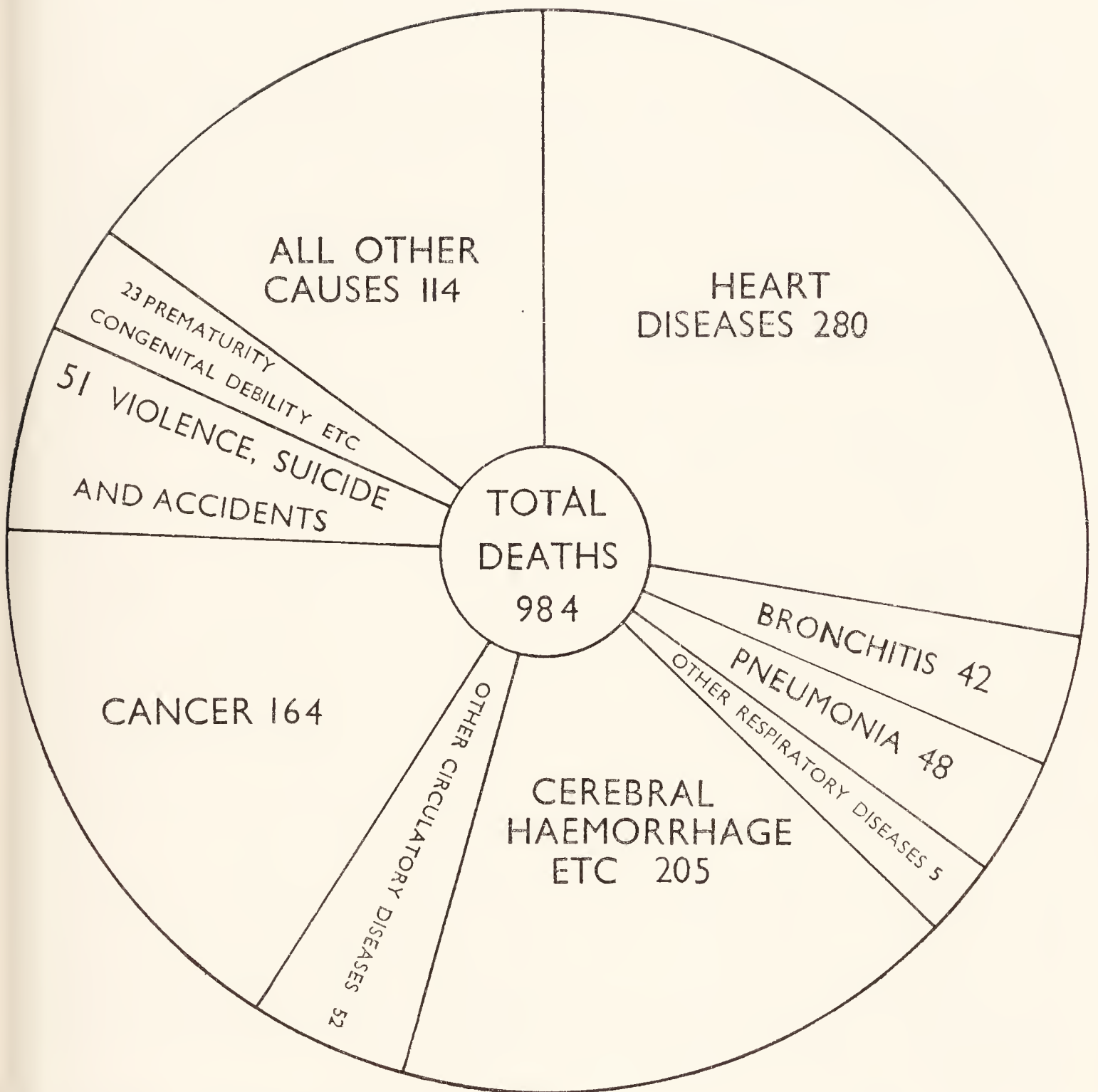
The number of deaths recorded was 984 (456 male, 519 female) an increase of 10 compared with 1958. Cambridge residents who died away from the city are included in these figures. Strangers who died while in Cambridge are excluded.

The crude death rate was 10.5 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

As in the case of the birth rate, correction of the death rate by a comparability factor is statistically desirable. The factor in this case is 1.00 and the corrected death rate is 10.5.

Causes and Ages of Death during the Year 1959.

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1-24	25-44	45-64	65 and up- wards
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercu- lous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	1	2
<i>Cancer:—</i>						
Lungs and Bronchus ...	30	—	—	5	11	14
Other ...	134	1	—	13	39	81
Leukaemia ...	3	—	—	—	1	2
Diabetes ...	4	—	—	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	205	—	—	3	24	178
Heart Disease ...	280	1	2	2	48	227
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	52	—	—	—	3	49
Pneumonia ...	48	1	—	—	6	41
Bronchitis ...	42	2	—	—	11	29
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	5	—	—	—	1	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	9	—	—	—	2	7
Nephritis ...	2	—	—	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	9	—	—	—	—	9
Congenital Mal- formations ...	8	3	2	—	1	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	99	19	7	5	8	60
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	10	—	1	5	3	1
All Other Accidents ...	26	2	1	2	4	17
Suicide ...	15	—	—	1	10	4
Totals ...	984	29	13	38	174	730



Analysis of Accidental Deaths.	Road Accidents	10
	Coal Gas Poisoning	1
	Consequent upon a Fall	17
	Drowning	4
	Burns	2
	Asphyxia	2

36

Analysis of Suicides.	Coal Gas Poisoning	12
	Barbiturate Poisoning	2
	Hanging	1

15

Deaths in Public Institutions.—During the year there were 538 deaths of Cambridge residents in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes. This is 54.5 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Last year the percentage was 51.6.

Institution.				Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of total Deaths.
Addenbrooke's Hospital	...	...		230	23.3
Maternity Hospital, Mill Road	...	...		45	4.5
Chesterton Institution	...	...		139	14.3
Brookfields Hospital	...	...		23	2.3
Private Nursing Homes	...	...		45	4.5
Other Institutions	...	...		56	5.6
Total				538	54.5

Maternal Mortality.—There were no deaths during the year.

The number of deaths of mothers from sepsis, and from other puerperal conditions for the past ten years was 0 from sepsis and 4 from all other conditions.

The death rate from puerperal sepsis for the same period has been *nil*, and from other puerperal conditions 0.53 per 1,000 births.

Infant Mortality.—By infant mortality is meant the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age. This was 29 in 1959.

The Infant Mortality rate is the number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births. The rate was 21.4 in 1959. The rate for England and Wales was 22.0, the lowest recorded for these countries as a whole.

The Infant Mortality rate is a delicate index of the general healthiness of a community, since infants have a more tenuous grasp of life than older persons, and so tend to be more readily killed by disease and by poor environment. The following table shows the decline in the infant mortality rate during this century.

Year.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate. *	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales. *
1900	128	132	21.9	154
1910	61	76	12.0	105
1920	50	41	8.8	80
1930	31	40	4.6	60
1940	34	38	3.6	55
1950	26	20	2.9	30
1951	22	20	2.4	30
1952	24	19	2.6	28
1953	31	24	3.4	27
1954	25	21	2.2	25
1955	30	25	2.7	24
1956	30	25	2.9	23
1957	25	19	2.6	23
1958	19	14	1.9	22
1959	29	21	2.9	22

* These figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number and so may not quite agree with statements elsewhere in this Report.

Net Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 Year.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Neo-Natal Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease and Malformations ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Premature Birth ...	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
Other Causes ...	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	1	8
Totals ...	19	1	-	-	20	4	2	1	2	29

Neo-natal Mortality.—The decline in infant deaths shows that they are preventable in great measure, but there is a “hard core” due to causes which are, probably, irremovable. Various kinds of congenital abnormality and prematurity of birth are examples of such causes of death. These causes operate very early in life, in the first week or fortnight as a rule. It will be seen from the preceding table that 20 out of the 29 infant deaths occurred in the first month, and this may be expressed as a neo-natal mortality rate of 14.7 (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births).

III. INFECTIOUS DISEASE

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING
THE YEAR.**

[illegible]

Measles and Whooping Cough.—Apart from a few years during and following the first World War, measles and whooping cough were not notifiable diseases until October, 1939. From then until a few years ago, there has been an outbreak of measles about every twenty-two months. Towards the end of the measles outbreak, whooping cough has generally appeared and reached a peak of notification shortly after the measles outbreak has died away. In recent years, however, the pattern has changed : measles becoming less regular and whooping cough not occurring with it or following it. 1956 was the last “ typical ” year, measles being at its height in January and dying away as the spring advanced, while whooping cough increased during the summer and autumn and reached its maximum in the winter of 1956–7.

This year, we have had the greatest number of measles cases ever recorded, but very little whooping cough. Despite the large number of cases, however, there were no deaths : indeed, there have only been two deaths from this disease in the twenty years since notification began. Prior to the first World War, when the child population of the city was less than now, it was not uncommon to have forty or fifty deaths in a “ measles year.”

The following table shows the notifications of measles and whooping cough since 1939.

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough
1940	706	138
1941	778	236
1942	165	111
1943	360	30
1944	164	128
1945	338	71
1946	58	29
1947	778	205
1948	133	116
1949	627	166
1950	209	140
1951	1404	444
1952	388	170
1953	982	51
1954	30	384
1955	990	227
1956	844	121
1957	861	249
1958	121	38
1959	2168	49

Tuberculosis.—The number of cases notified during the year was 33. The respiratory cases numbered 31 and the non-respiratory 2. Two tuberculous patients died during the year.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the end of 1959 was 531, of whom 300 were males and 231 females. The respiratory cases numbered 433 (260 males and 173 females) and the non-respiratory 98 (40 males and 58 females). Provision of treatment is a responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION.*

Smallpox.—During the year 1291 persons were vaccinated in the City.

Diphtheria.—During the year 1079 children were immunised against Diphtheria and 638 were given a reinforcing injection following earlier immunisation.

Whooping Cough.—951 children were immunised against Whooping Cough, many of these at the same time as Diphtheria immunisation.

Poliomyelitis.—Special immunisation sessions were held at which both city and county children were immunised. 2418 completed a course during the year.

* See page 87 for the numbers done at our own clinics.

INVESTIGATION AND DISINFECTION.

Members of the Sanitary Division made 286 visits to houses, schools, hospitals and places of work, investigating infectious diseases. This was additional to visits by medical officers and nursing staff (for which see Section V of this Report.)

During the year 67 disinfections were carried out. We also assist the police from time to time and have an arrangement with the Public Libraries for preventing the spread of infection through books. Parcels of gift clothing for overseas are disinfected here in compliance with government requirements.

Clothing bedding and other articles are treated in the steam disinfector at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

IV. SANITARY SERVICES

(The Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.)

INTRODUCTION.

After being most of my life in the industrial north I account it a privilege to be able to live in Cambridge and to do what I can to carry out the wishes of the Council in the field of public health. Many citizens, however, are being jolted sharply in their collisions with the Housing Acts and antagonism is felt towards slum clearance action. I make this point here to draw attention most earnestly to the section on housing in the hope that it will enlighten if not mollify.

During the year Mr. J. W. Bryan went as Chief Public Health Inspector to Ely City. Mr. A. Perrins was taken ill and had not returned at the end of the year. Mr. Perrins has been with the department for 29 years and I hope he will soon recover. This shortage of staff had a constricting effect on routine work as the housing programme took priority.

J. F. EDWARDS

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING.

Under Section 1 of the 1954 Housing (Repairs & Rents) Act the following information was submitted to the Minister :—

Number of dwellings in the area	...	...	...	...	25,000
Number of these which are unfit	...	...	...	...	*1,250
Number of these (unfit dwellings) to be demolished in five					
years	...	...	...	...	500

*160 were added to these for expected clearance in the Gothic Street and East Road areas, giving a total of 1,410.

At the beginning of 1959 744 houses remained to be dealt with.
During 1959 108 houses were dealt with, leaving 636.

Progress in Housing Clearance.

Housing Act, 1957. Section 17. Individual Houses.

	Action taken during 1959.
Demolished	72
Closed	13
Rehoused : Awaiting demolition	28
Demolition Orders made : Awaiting rehousing	22
Closing Orders made : Awaiting rehousing	7
Undertakings accepted... ..	21
Represented :	
Awaiting " time and place " notices	13
For further consideration... ..	2
Deferred	—
Demolished by private concerns (voluntarily)	12
Demolished by Local Authority	10
Purchased by Local Authority for :—	
Temporary Accommodation	1
Demolition... ..	2
Improved out of " demolition " class... ..	1

Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958. Section 3.

Certificates of unfitness :—	
Awaiting rehousing	5
Rehoused	5
Demolished... ..	9

Housing Act, 1957. Section 42. Clearance Area Procedure.

Post-war Clearance Areas :—	
Demolished	11
Rehoused—awaiting demolition	14
Still occupied	103
Pre-war Clearance Areas :—	
Demolished... ..	—
Rehoused—awaiting demolition	2
Still occupied	2

Allocation of Council houses absorbed during the year 78

Clearance Areas.

Four houses remained standing in the Park Street Clearance Area at the end of the year.

The following clearance areas were represented during the year :—

East Road (Staffordshire Gardens)	29
Leader's Row... ..	12
East Road (St. Matthew's Street) ...	7

All these were included in a Compulsory Purchase Order and the order was confirmed by the Minister.

In addition to the Clearance Areas, 60 individual unfit houses were represented to the Council.

A number of claims for well-maintained payments from owners and tenants of houses in clearance areas were confirmed by the Minister. A total of £302 4s. 10d. was paid to owners and a total of £125 5s. 2d. to tenants.

With individual unfit houses, three claims for well-maintained payments (one from a tenant and two from owners) were received ; two of these were rejected and one owner was paid £36.

Houses Demolished after Action by the Council.

Before the year	1930	...	...	...	18
During the years	1930–1939	...	...	...	438
do.	1940–1945 (War Years)				36
During the year	1946	...	...	...	5
do.	1947	...	...	...	—
do.	1948	...	...	...	3
do.	1949	...	...	...	4
do.	1950	...	...	...	7
do.	1951	...	...	...	11
do.	1952	...	...	...	25
do.	1953	...	...	...	19
do.	1954	...	...	...	6
do.	1955	...	...	...	23
do.	1956	...	...	...	66
do.	1957	...	...	...	87
do.	1958	...	...	...	93
do.	1959	...	...	...	102
Total ...					<u>943</u>

Slum Clearance Patterns in Cambridge.

Clearance and Compulsory Purchase.—The clearing of areas of unfit houses with subsequent compulsory purchase under the Housing Acts is usually directed against rows of similar dwellings, all built at the same time and all possessing the characteristic defects attributable to common age and construction. These are put in as “pink”* lands. Any other buildings or sites included as “grey”† lands form, naturally, a proportionately small fraction and spring from subsequent development of sites fortuitously vacant—filling in of corners or sites casually occurring because of demolition. Not often do we find deliberately mixed development, including much “grey” property, because the original layout, conceived as dwellings, has not been disturbed sufficiently to provide opportunities for insertion of other builders or users. The conditions usually thus predispose towards a minimum of “grey” lands. Here we have different circumstances.

Cambridge is an ancient city and it is quite likely that some of the streets still conform to the original cart-tracks. The buildings are greatly disparate in age and all kinds of houses, from timber framed to quite modern exist almost side by side. Both infilling of vacant sites and rebuilding on sites of demolished houses have played their part in producing this diversity—the process has been going on for long enough to produce great differences between the original survivors and later additions, both in style and in user.

Wherever unfit houses exist in sufficient numbers to provide the nucleus of an area, the site of which is big enough to rebuild upon, it is inevitable that there will be found, inextricably mixed up with them other buildings including business and commercial premises, fit houses and even vacant sites. This fact must be recognised and faced. The older the district the more time will have elapsed during which this process of digestion and internal change has taken place. Buildings, originally houses, change use and shape throughout the years. Over the remaining houses spreads a false and pallid glamour leading to high prices demanded and paid for rubbishy accommodation. The demand for housing in the city centre is fierce and constant and is leading many people of otherwise sound judgment to delude themselves into thinking that longstanding decrepitude implies permanent immunity. Many more purchasers are now asking at the department about the life of houses.

* “Pink” —colour used on map to denote clearance areas. Nothing but unfit houses may be included in a clearance area.

† “Grey” —denotes properties, other than unfit houses, proposed to be compulsorily acquired. These must adjoin the clearance area. Together “pink” and “grey” lands form the compulsory purchase order.

Enquiries by Purchasers.—In answering questions about probable clearance we in the Department of Public Health follow these principles :—

(1) We tell the truth.

(2) We confine ourselves to answering specific questions about specific houses within our range of carefully phrased stock answers—these are :

(i) If the house is not in the present programme and is not likely to be affected at all, as far as can be seen at present :

This house is not in the present slum clearance programme and at the present time no slum clearance action is contemplated.

(ii) Houses beyond the Second Schedule (or supplementary proposals) but for future consideration:

This house is not in the present slum clearance programme nor is it in supplementary proposals now being prepared, although it is of a type likely to be considered in the future. On the assumption that the present policy of the Council regarding slum clearance is not changed and the present rate of progress is maintained, it seems unlikely that slum clearance action will be taken before 1968. This information is given solely as a guide (to your client) and neither the Corporation nor any of its Officers must be regarded as bound or committed in any way by this reply.

(iii) Those houses which might be in the supplementary proposals now in course of preparation :

This house is not in the present slum clearance programme but it is in a list of properties from which supplementary proposals are now being prepared and on the assumption (a) that the Council and the Minister of Housing and Local Government approve the supplementary proposals and (b) that the present policy of the Council regarding slum clearance is not changed and the present rate of progress is maintained, it appears that slum clearance action in respect of this property is likely before 1968. This information is given solely as a guide (to your client) and neither the Corporation nor any of its Officers must be regarded as bound or committed in any way by this reply.

(iv) If the house is in the present programme state when it is likely to be dealt with :

This house is included in the Council's slum clearance programme. On the assumption that the present policy of the Council regarding slum clearance is not changed and the present rate of progress is maintained, it appears that slum clearance action is likely to be taken in respect of this property in (state year). This information is given solely

as a guide to your client and neither the Corporation nor any of its Officers must be regarded as bound or committed in any way by this reply.

- (3) We give the same answer to every enquirer asking about a particular house—whether vendor or purchaser—and note their names and the answers given to them.
- (4) We impress upon the questioners that answers are related only to slum clearance and direct them to other Corporation departments to enquire about other possible contemplated action.
- (5) We ask that the information be not passed on but that other interested people be told to come to the department where they will be told.

This information is given quite informally and questioners are told that if in doubt they should write to the Town Clerk. It is also made clear to them that formal enquiries, as a land search, are also necessary in the event of property changing hands.

Strict adherence to these points has been forced upon us by long experience. In spite of the clearest of replies the inevitable spate of quite unfounded rumours starts.

The answers given apply to the list of houses in our Schedules based upon the report to the Minister made in 1955 under Section 1 of the 1954 Act. Insofar as the necessarily restricted five year programme was concerned there is no doubt that it covered the worst houses in the city and that it was reasonable to give none of these more than five years' life. It must be emphasised, however, that the omission of a house from the Schedule was no guarantee either of its fitness or of its immunity from clearance action. The Schedule was a national survey designed to give the Government an overall picture of the size of the clearance problem so that they could plan accordingly on a very broad basis. It was not and should not be regarded as the final list of houses which, when removed, would leave Cambridge a city of fit houses. The provisions of the definition of unfitness in Section 4 of the 1957 Housing Act remain in force and must be applied to any house anywhere irrespective of Schedules or lists or decisions taken on conditions existing years before. If any house is unfit the statutory provisions prevail so long as they are in force.

Unfitness Provisions.—Underlying all information given in the department, therefore, is the presence of the Housing Act unfitness provisions. Purchasers must realise that if they buy a house which is unfit or which they allow to become unfit, they must take the consequences—we cannot protect them from these. The people who can protect them are the estate agents and surveyors whom they consult in the course of purchase. These professional men are paid for their services and should be able to state within reason that a house does or does not meet the statutory requirements. Their concern must go beyond mere “valuation”—a term implying little more than knowledge of what next door

brought last year. The expected life of a house is a major factor in determining its value and the life must be based on its response to the unfitness provisions of the Housing Acts.

House purchase is a risky business and as the worst slums disappear so the tide of clearance will rise higher. Many unfit houses in Cambridge owe their continued existence to the barrier provided by their worse neighbours. This barrier is steadily weakening and much heartburning is in store for those purchasers who have neglected the sound tenet—"Caveat emptor".

Compulsory Purchase.—Within any area it is usual to find a multiplicity of small ownerships, particularly of separate dwellinghouses. These sites are sometimes astonishingly small when cleared of buildings and owners are encumbered with a useless morsel of ground. Compulsory purchase is welcomed by many of these owners—often they are dismayed to find the Council does not wish to buy. The Council is the only body in a position to view the area as a whole and it often relieves the owners of much embarrassment by purchasing the ground.

There are two ways of selecting areas for compulsory purchase. The first is simply that the houses are unfit. In effect this means that the redeveloping Committee is presented with a clearance area and they then delineate a compulsory purchase order around this nucleus. From the strict public health viewpoint this is wholesome and defensible. The other way is for the redevelopment Committee to indicate an area they wish to acquire and ask which houses therein are found to be unfit. The first is preferable and should be followed wherever possible.

If this is admitted then it follows that the list of unfit houses to be represented will to a large extent shape the pattern of areas to be considered for compulsory purchase. It would be most useful for a system of forecasting compulsory purchase orders to be formed upon the framework of the slum clearance programme. It would enable prospective purchasers, not only of houses but of property generally, to see how their projects would be affected and in my opinion they have every right to know.

Repairs to Houses.

A fair amount of the Inspectors' time is taken up with houses which need repairing, dealing with tenants' complaints and seeing owners and builders.

503 houses were inspected during the year, 52 under the Housing Acts and 451 under the Public Health Act. Re-inspections and other visits relating to this work amounted to a total of 1,316.

108 houses were found to be totally unfit for human habitation. 93 were unfit for habitation owing to certain defects. 48 houses were repaired following informal action.

Under the Public Health Act 34 notices concerning defects or nuisances at dwelling houses were served and 11 notices were complied with.

Certificates of Disrepair.

Under the Rent Act 15 applications were made by tenants for certificates of disrepair and all were granted. Two certificates were rescinded after the work had been done.

Some tenants are prepared to put up with disrepair to avoid an increase in rent. This is contrary to all principles of public health as it means that a tenant will sacrifice certainly the comfort of his family and perhaps their health for the sake of the extra money. If therefore an application for a certificate brings to light serious matters detrimental to health they are dealt with under other powers.

From time to time occasions arise when an irate tenant simply refuses to pay any rent at all because the landlord will not mend the roof. They are always advised by us to pay their rent, however much one may sympathise with them. The function of the certificate of disrepair seems to be a recognition by the government of the sanction of with-holding rent, long ago discovered by the tenant.

Improvement Grants.

There are now two kinds of grant available, the " standard " and the " discretionary ".

The standard grant is designed to help an owner towards providing certain facilities and fixed limits are set. The amounts payable are :—

- (a) for a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom—£25 ;
- (b) for a wash-hand basin—£5 ;
- (c) for a hot water supply—£75 ;
- (d) a watercloset in or contiguous to the dwelling—£40 and
- (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food—£10.

The grant is in any event limited to £155.

The discretionary grant is governed as before by the limit of £400.

One important difference between these grants is implied by the terms " standard " and " discretionary ". A local authority has complete power to refuse a discretionary grant but cannot refuse a standard grant except under certain specified circumstances. Houses must be put in good repair to qualify for either grant and have a life of fifteen years after improvement. The Department of Public Health is automatically consulted and we say first what repairs, as distinct from improvements under the grant, are needed and second whether the house will have fifteen years' life. As fifteen years is far beyond the normal range of envisioned clearance areas, this is often a difficult and weighty decision.

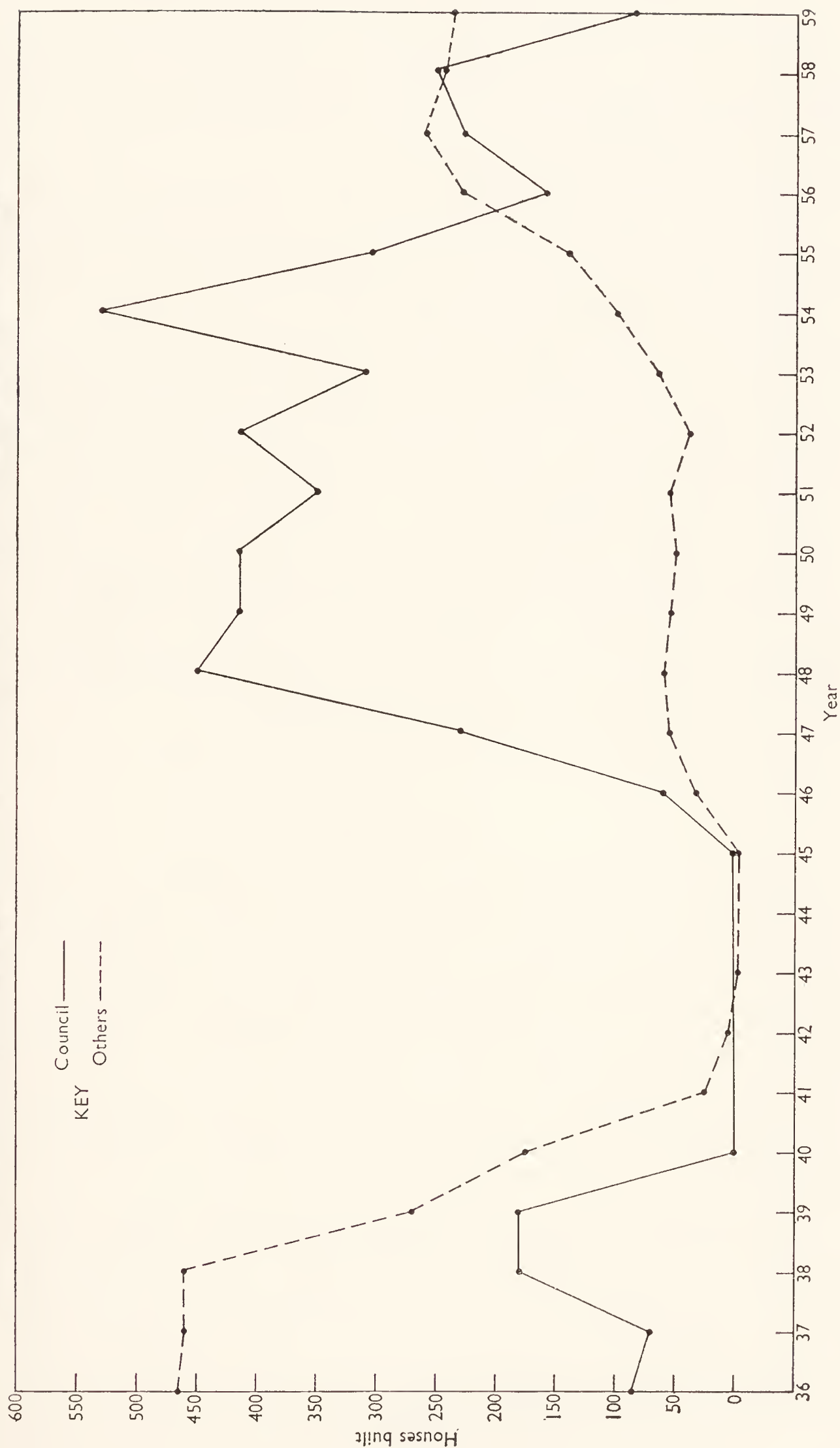
During the year 80 applications were received.

New Houses.

Houses erected by the Local Authority and private enterprise since 1919.

	Erected by the Local Authority.	Erected by Others.	Total.
1920	40	23	63
1921-1930	1226	1192	2418
1931-1940	1417	3382	4799
1941-1950	1558	279	1837
1951	348	53	401
1952	415	41	456
1953	309	66	375
1954	534	101	635
1955	305	137	442
1956	162	229	391
1957	232	267	499
1958	255	254	509
1959	81	236	317
Totals	6882	6260	13142

NEW HOUSES ERECTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.



RECHARGEABLE WORKS ON DRAINAGE.

It is the duty of the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936 to maintain and cleanse all public sewers vested in them. Certain of these sewers were previously known as combined drains and are laid in private land adjoining the properties they serve.

In some circumstances the cost of the maintenance may be recovered from the owners of the premises.

One of the penalties of living in an old and historic city is that the drainage system is also old and historic and we must be prepared for almost anything when we open the ground.

Bitter experience has taught us never to apportion blame or even to guess at the probable cost of excavation or clearing as we are continually finding there is much more work necessary than appears on the surface.

Sharers of combined drainage systems are quite understandably inclined to blame their neighbours for a blockage affecting them all and this feeling may sharpen noticeably if the resulting bill is substantial, as it well may be.

Some blockages on these lengths of combined drainage may be easily cleared and then no charge is made. During the year 18 instances involving 65 houses were dealt with by Health Department staff who started doing this in July. Where this cannot be done the work is referred to the City Surveyor who arranges for excavation if necessary. A total of 27 sewers involving 120 properties were referred to him during 1959, the cost of the work done amounting to £153 10s. 8d.

In 1958 59 instances were referred to the City Surveyor at a cost of £989 9s. 0d.

CLEAN AIR.

The "prior approval" provisions of the Clean Air Act are working well in the city. These are briefly that any new fuel burning installation in a private house of 55,000 B.T.U.s. or more must be reported to the Council and also any installation, irrespective of size, in any other building. If desired the owner may ask us to say whether the apparatus will be smokeless and we are obliged to consider it and say so. If we say it will be smokeless and thereafter it is not, being used properly, then the blame is not his, but ours.

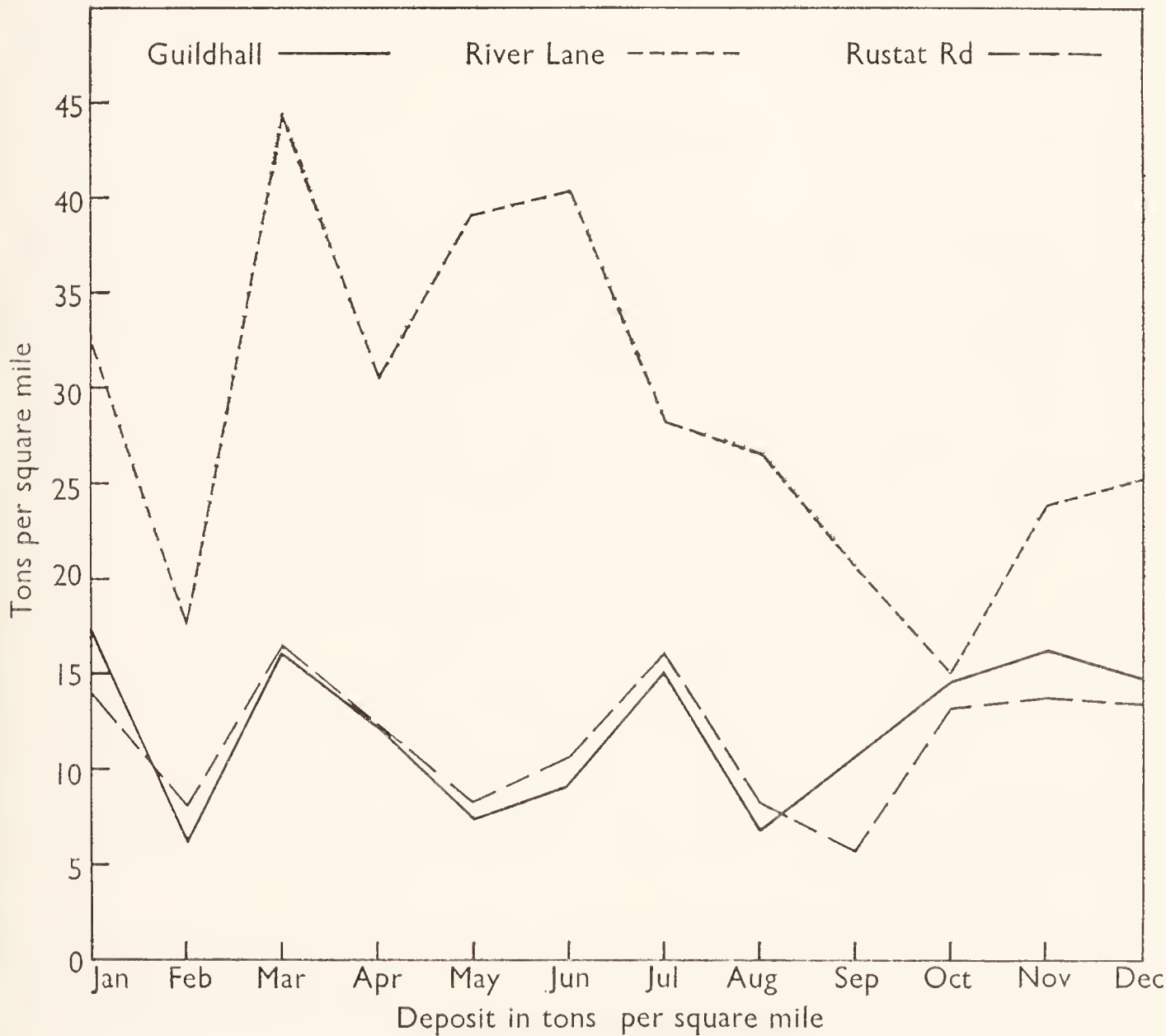
This is a wise provision and most heating engineers now automatically submit plans and specifications and ask for approval. 31 were received during the year and were generally approved in consultation with N.I.F.E.S.

Non-domestic appliances are subject to control over the height of their chimneys. The highest authorities are wildly at variance over methods of working out the height of chimneys and it usually means in practice a visit to the site with the installing engineer, a good look at the surrounding buildings, a reasoned discussion and a working compromise. So far this has produced satisfactory results.

Deposit gauges are placed at the Guildhall, River Lane and Rustat Road and sulphur dioxide measuring instruments at Lammas Land, Fen Causeway, Cherryinton Hall, Cherryinton Road and Coldham's Lane.

Period	Water-Insoluble Matter.			Water-Soluble Matter.			Total Solids.		
	Tons per square mile.								
	Guild-hall.	River Lane.	Rustat Road.	Guild-hall.	River Lane.	Rustat Road.	Guild-hall.	River Lane.	Rustat Road.
January ...	3·20	18·26	3·27	13·87	13·96	10·71	17·07	32·23	13·98
February...	3·40	12·82	3·71	2·77	4·73	4·35	6·17	17·55	8·06
March ...	5·97	33·66	5·61	10·17	10·40	10·95	16·14	44·06	16·56
April ...	4·64	23·10	4·90	7·44	7·38	7·62	12·08	30·48	12·52
May ...	4·83	34·18	5·30	2·57	4·93	2·92	7·40	39·11	8·22
June ...	4·30	31·21	6·19	4·84	9·20	4·39	9·14	40·41	10·58
July ...	4·27	15·74	6·09	10·83	12·42	9·96	15·10	28·16	16·05
August ...	3·47	22·72	4·83	3·30	3·86	3·50	6·77	26·58	8·33
September	3·20	20·51	5·68	—	—	—	3·20	20·51	5·68
October ...	5·97	7·05	5·14	8·57	7·95	8·16	14·54	15·00	13·30
November	4·24	10·47	3·81	12·11	13·39	9·86	16·35	23·86	13·67
December	5·00	13·25	2·48	9·87	12·05	11·03	14·87	25·30	13·51

Measurement of Matter collected in Deposit Gauges.



Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method.

Period	Sulphur Compounds expressed as Milligrams S.O. ₃ per day/100 sq. cm. Lead Peroxide.		
	Coldham's Lane.	Lammas Ground.	Cherry Hinton Hall.
January ...	1·328	1·346	1·789
February ...	0·724	1·056	1·054
March ...	0·491	0·817	0·691
April ...	0·452	0·550	0·661
May ...	0·242	0·387	0·270
June ...	0·326	0·353	0·396
July ...	0·338	0·347	—
August ...	0·393	0·374	—
September ...	—	—	—
October ...	—	—	—
November ...	0·950	0·908	0·911
December ...	0·868	0·904	0·821

DISINFESTATION.

Arising out of inspections or complaints, 41 Council, 5 requisitioned or temporary dwellings and 87 other premises were found to be infested with bed bugs, fleas, lice, cockroaches and other pests and were all treated. Where necessary, bedding and furnishings were disinfected or destroyed.

The insecticides used were preparations containing 5 or 10 per cent. D.D.T. used in a hand or mechanical sprayer.

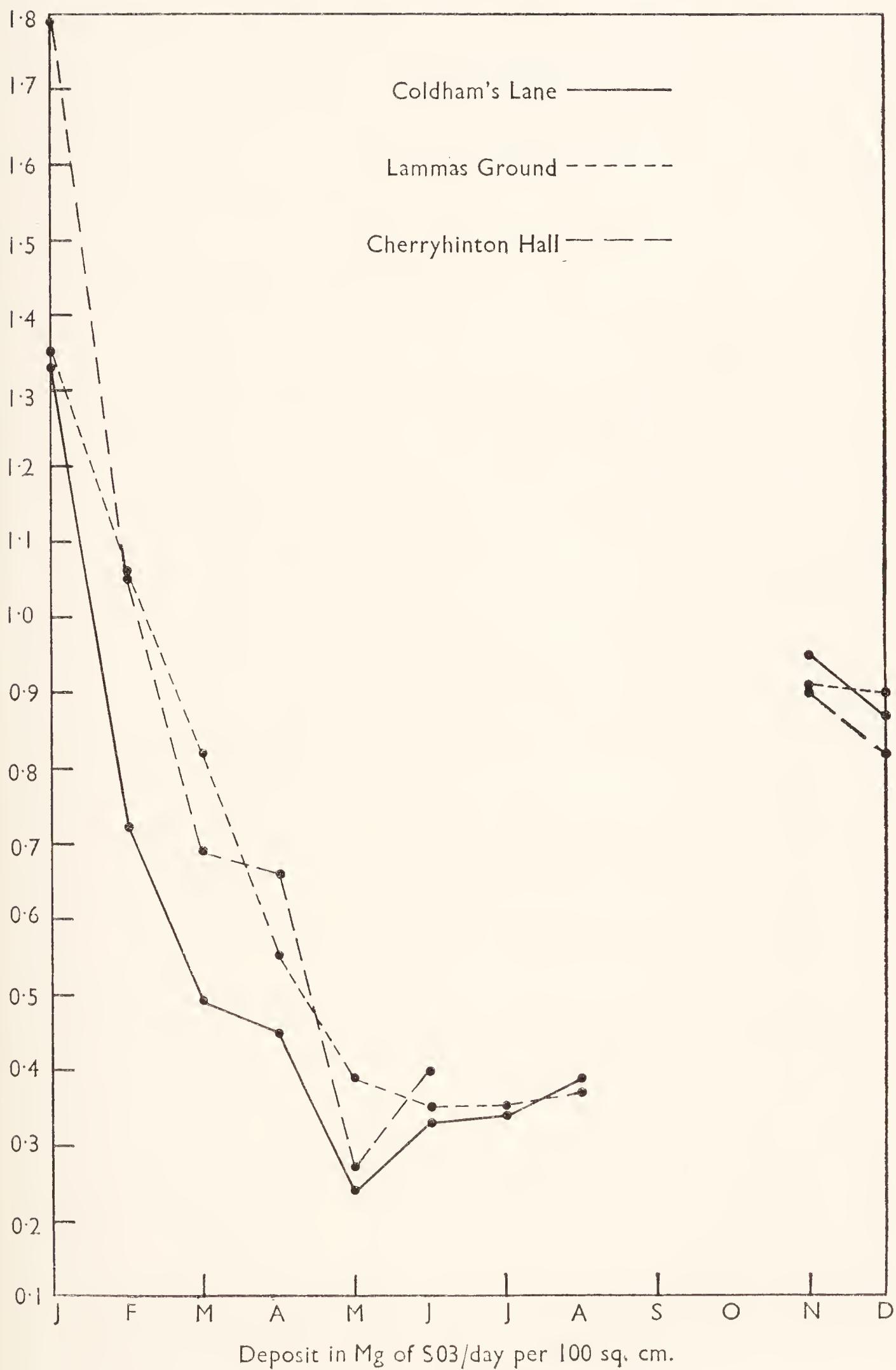
The department has continued to advise householders and tradespeople on how to rid their premises of insect pests.

We have assisted the police in dealing with verminous persons.

From time to time we are asked to disinfest people who may not be able physically to stand treatment. The decision in these circumstances must rest with a medical practitioner.

The Corporation Tip in Coldham's Lane has been sprayed regularly during the summer months and assistance given at the Slaughterhouses.

Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method.



CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Food is sampled by purchasing a specified amount “formally”—by the procedure laid down in the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, or “informally”—by merely an unofficial sale without any declaration of the intention to have it analysed. Statutory action would only follow normally if a sample has been taken “formally”. The sample is submitted to the Public Analyst who examines it in the light of any Regulations affecting the quality, any particulars given on the label and the presence of harmful preservative or foreign matter. The sample is then reported as “genuine” or “not genuine”.

During the year 237 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst as follows :—

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Faggots (Informal)	1	1	—
Mild Beer (Formal)	2	2	—
Non-Brewed Condiment (Formal)	1	1	—
Black Pudding (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Tincture of Iodine (Informal)	1	1	—
Glycerine (Informal)	1	1	—
Double Cream (Informal) ...	2	2	—
Double Cream (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Milk (Informal)	68	53	15
Milk (Formal)	48	10	38
Hot Milk (Formal)	6	3	3
Pork Sausages (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Pork Sausages (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Rolls and Butter (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Minced Beef (Formal)	1	1	—
Salmon and Shrimp Paste (Informal)	1	1	—
Orange Colouring (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Zinc Ointment (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Creamed Sago Milk Pudding (Informal)	1	1	—
Compound Liquorice Powder (Formal)	1	1	—
Prunes (Informal)	1	1	—
Blackcurrant Jam (Informal)	1	1	—
Curry Powder (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Sulphur Ointment (Informal)	1	1	—
Sugar (Informal)	1	1	—
Mixed Cut Peel (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Dessicated Coconut (Informal)	1	1	—
Ox Tongue Paste (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Tea (Formal)	1	1	—
Pepper (Formal)	2	2	—
Pepper (Informal)	2	2	—
Aspirin Tablets (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Baking Powder (Informal) ...	2	2	—
Carried forward ...	157	101	56

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Brought forward ...	157	101	56
Strawberry Jam (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Orangeade (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Orangeade (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Orange Squash (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Orange Squash (Informal) ...	2	2	—
Grapefruit Squash (Formal)	1	1	—
Sauce (Informal) ...	2	2	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Parsley and Thyme Stuffing (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Lemonade (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Ice Cream (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Ice Cream (Informal) ...	13	12	1
Custard Powder (Formal) ...	2	2	—
Haslet (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Malt Vinegar (Formal)...	2	2	—
Malt Vinegar (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Flavoured Milk Drink (Informal)	1	1	—
Meat Paste (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Pure Honey (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Lemon Squash (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Malt Loaf (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Malt Loaf (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Soft Drink Powder (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Cream Cakes (Formal) ...	1	—	1
Table Jellies (Informal) ...	5	5	—
Table Jelly (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Raspberry Jam (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Pure Lard (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Pure Lard (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Margarine (Formal) ...	3	3	—
Ice Lolly (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Butter (Formal) ...	2	2	—
Butter (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Chicken Pie (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Cake Mixture (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Coffee (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Milk Loaf (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Assorted Butter (containing Glucose)—(Informal) ...	1	1	—
Orange Flavour Drink (Informal)	1	—	1
Oatcake (Informal) ...	1	—	1
Gelatine (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Chicory (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Phyllosan Tablets (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Mixed Grill (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Mustard (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Carried forward ...	225	165	60

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Brought forward ...	225	165	60
Coffee and Chicory Essence (Formal)	1	1	—
Vanilla Essence (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Mixed Dried Fruit (Informal)...	1	1	—
Cream (Informal)	2	2	—
Dripping (Informal)	2	2	—
Christmas Puddings (Informal)	2	2	—
Madeira Cake (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Almond Marzipan (Informal) ...	1	1	—
Puff Paste (Informal)	1	1	—
	<u>237</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>60</u>

Comments on Food Sampling.

By far the greatest number of “ not genuine ” samples was of milk. In only one batch of these was added water present and this was caused by a leaky cooler at the farm. The farmer was a local man of repute and it seemed a genuine mistake had occurred. The remaining unsatisfactory milk samples showed either fat or non-fatty solids deficiency in one or more churns of the consignment. In most of these instances when averaged out with the rest of the milk the figures were above the legal standard. However, I believe that each churn should contain, as stated on the standard label “ pure new milk with all its cream ”. While no prosecution should be taken on obvious inequalities resulting from faulty mixing it might happen that the churns from one milking did not all go to the same dairy. Then a churn would have to be judged in isolation. No prosecution was necessary during the year and any sub-standard milk was found after “ appeal to cow ” samples to be due to “ natural ” means.

A number of hot milk samples were taken during the year from cafes and snack bars. Three were found to contain added water and one which contained 8·86% resulted in a £5 fine with costs on the vendor. The others were warned and the practise of adding the bottle water rinse or the heating steam to the milk has ceased.

A prosecution was brought because of mouldy bread sold with a meal to a member of the public. The restaurant proprietor pleaded guilty but was discharged by the magistrates on payment of the prosecution's costs.

The usual complaints of foreign matter found in food or drink were received during the year. All of these were dealt with informally. Few of these would have reached the department had the complainant been treated courteously when returning to the shop with the affected purchase

One sample of cream cake which contained fat other than butter fat was dealt with informally, also a bottle of orange drink which contained a fungus of indeterminate origin.

Milk.

Milk production at the farms is supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, except for questions of infectious disease which remain with the local authority. Whenever necessary, cooperation has continued with the veterinary and other officers of the Ministry.

The Milk Marketing Board continues as the national selling agency and carries out regular sampling of the producers to ensure a quality demanded by the contract.

The Council is mainly concerned with the handling, processing and distribution of the milk when it enters the city. There are 25 dairies in Cambridge and 80 distributors. A notable addition to the list of distributors has been the installation of six milk vending machines at various places in the city during the year. The machines are refrigerated and dispense wax cartoned milk of just over half a pint capacity for 6d. Five are owned by a producer-retailer of untreated T.T. milk. It is disturbing that failures of the methylene blue test have been recorded on this milk and the matter is still under consideration. The remaining vending machine sells T.T. Pasteurised milk and seems to operate satisfactorily.

Regular milk sampling for bacteriological as well as chemical examination is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. Reports are also received from other areas where milk from Cambridge dairies is retailed such as Bishop's Stortford and Letchworth.

Sale of Milk under Special Designations.—The sale of designated milk has been required in Cambridge since 1956. The potential contamination to T.T. milk even after leaving the cow must make it still suspect and only properly heat treated milk can be considered safe.

Milk may be sold under the following grades or designations :—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Short Explanations.</i>
Tuberculin Tested.	Milk from cows which have passed a tuberculin test and a routine clinical examination. The milk must pass certain laboratory tests.
Pasteurised.	Milk which has been treated by heat (to destroy harmful organisms) by an approved process. The milk must satisfy certain tests.
Sterilised.	Milk which has been heated to a high temperature. It must satisfy a laboratory test.

Certain designations may be combined. For instance, Tuberculin Tested milk may be pasteurised but if so the bottle must be marked accordingly.

Milk described as “ Channel Islands,” “ Jersey,” “ Guernsey ” or “ South Devon ” must contain at least 4% milk fat, whereas the minimum standard for ordinary milk is 3%.

All dairymen who pasteurise milk, or who sell milk of special grades, are licensed by the local authority, who have to be satisfied regarding methods of processing and bottling and of satisfactory tests.

At the end of 1959 the following licences were in force :—

	<i>Number.</i>
Pasteuriser	5
Dealer in pasteurised milk	63
Dealer in Tuberculin Tested milk	52
Steriliser	1
Dealer in Sterilised Milk	34

Supplementary Licences.

Dealer in pasteurised milk	1
Dealer in tuberculin tested milk	1

247 samples of designated milk were examined with the results given below :—

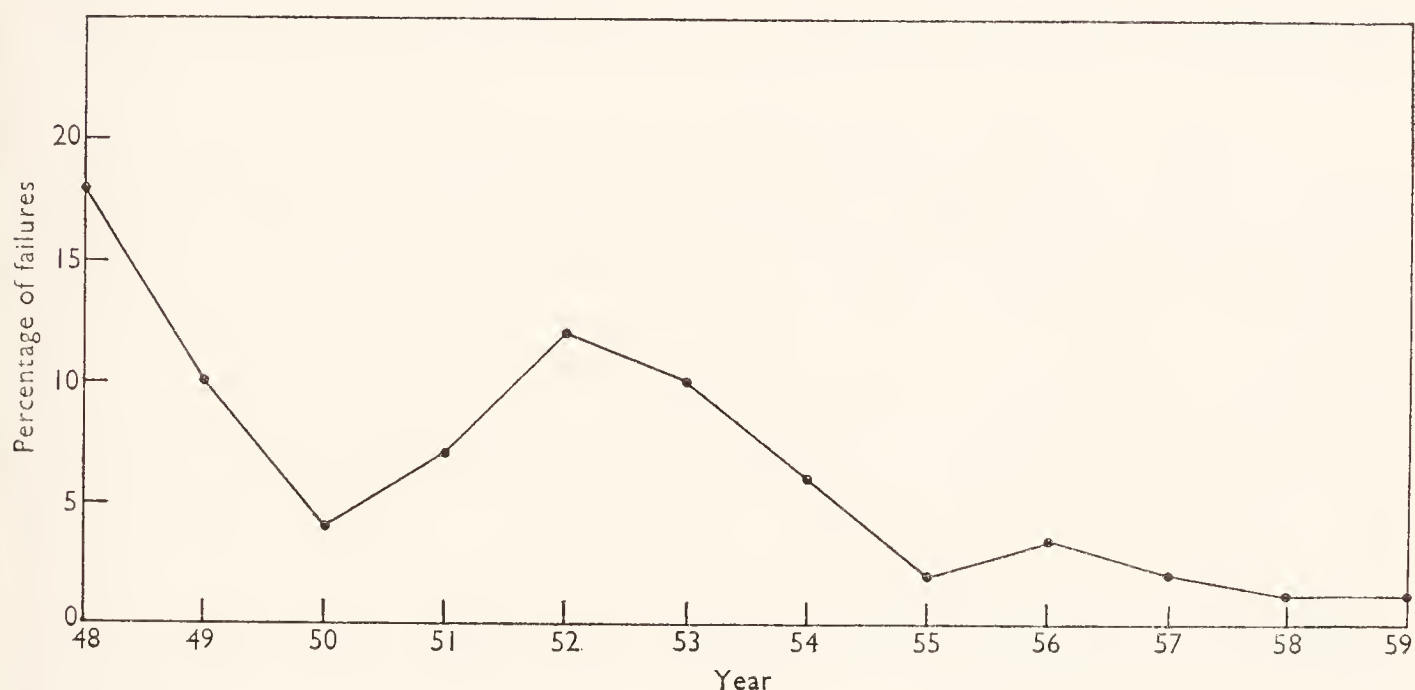
Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples Tested.	Appropriate Test.	No. of Samples.	
			Passed.	Failed.
*Pasteurised	63	Phosphatase	62	1
		Methylene Blue	46	—
Sterilised	23	Turbidity	23	—
**Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	119	Phosphatase	118	1
		Methylene Blue	85	—
Tuberculin Tested	42	Methylene Blue	37	5

* 17 samples were not submitted to the methylene blue test.

** 34 samples were not submitted to the methylene blue test.

The phosphatase test shows whether milk has been properly pasteurised and is a sensitive and reliable test. Only 2 samples of milk failed the phosphatase test out of the 182 subjected to the test.

Percentage of Phosphatase Failures 1948-1958.



Milk and Disease.—No samples of milk were submitted for the biological examination but two routine samples taken for the bacteriological test were also put to the biological test for tubercle bacillus (*brucella abortus* is looked for at the same time), and on each occasion results proved negative.

Ice Cream.

Cleanliness and Bacteriological Purity.—Because of its nature, ice cream is a suitable medium for the presence and growth of harmful bacteria and so there are stringent legal measures controlling its manufacture. Apart from sampling for chemical quality, dealt with by the Public Analyst, regular samples for the bacteriological purity of ice cream are taken. Particular attention is paid to the local manufacturers and this bacteriological examination is a valuable guide to the cleanliness of production methods.

During the year 57 samples were taken with the following results (graded according to Ministry of Health suggestions) :—

Grade 1 (Satisfactory)	...	...	...	...	44
Grade 2 (Fair)	...	...	...	...	11
Grade 3 (Unsatisfactory)	...	...	...	...	2
Grade 4 (Very unsatisfactory)	...	...	...	...	—

Food Premises and Hygiene.

Routine visits by district inspectors continue to ensure the observance of the Food Hygiene Regulations. As the premises and physical facilities are brought up to standard so we hope an impression on the foodhandlers is made. This is an endless task and must be done steadily and patiently. I do not believe that sporadic clean food "campaigns" can replace sustained pressure; it has been found necessary to give point to this pressure by several prosecutions. These are never instituted lightly—usually several warnings are given.

The stalls on Market Hill are a peculiar problem. It is possible that some of them have not changed greatly in style and method since the twelfth century and unfortunately this weight of centuries of tradition has made some stallholders believe that they are immune from modern legislation. In order to help their conversion constant supervision is necessary. A particular blemish, not confined to the Market Place, is the loathsome and repulsive habit of smoking while handling unwrapped food. One of the most regrettable aspects of this is that the offender is always highly indignant. He sees nothing wrong in it: this habit may not go back to King John's reign but the attitude of mind certainly does.

We are often asked why so much exception is taken to smoking while handling food—the smoke and ash are after all unlikely to cause illness in themselves under those circumstances. The answer lies in the repeated passage of the hands from cigarette—and mouth—to the food being touched. This allows an endless procession of drops of saliva to be carried on the fingers, with all the obvious dangers that entails.

During the year three food handlers on the Market were each fined £2 with 10/6d. costs for smoking while handling open food.

The proprietor of a restaurant was also summoned under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 for disrepair of his food premises and lack of proper washing facilities. He was fined £20.

There are 1,000 food premises in the city. The following figures show the various trades carried out. The difference in the totals is accounted for by the fact that some places sell more than one commodity.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	27
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	86
Fish and Chips shops	...	...	...	...	...	29
Wet Fish dealers	...	...	...	...	...	26
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	72
Residential Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	43
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	...	571
Licensed Premises...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Food Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	26
Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	20
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	30

Some of these premises are registered with the Council under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 as follows :—

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	10
Sale only of Ice Cream	...	...	237
Storage only of Ice Cream	...	...	1
Preparation of Sausages and Potted, Pressed or Preserved Food	...	...	91

Fifteen new applications for the sale only of ice cream were granted. There was one cancellation of a registration.

Visits made to food premises numbered 1,432.

Notices requiring compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations numbered 151. Three prosecutions were taken under the Regulations.

Meat Inspection.

The absence of legislation controlling slaughtering hours, particularly on Sundays, resulted in continued overtime for the Inspectors during the year.

Complete inspection of all meat slaughtered in the city has continued during the year despite staff shortage with its attendant inconveniences.

The five private slaughterhouses in the city continued to operate during the year but with the advent of the Slaughterhouses Act and Cruelty and Hygiene Regulations, the future of some is obscure. Certainly all of them will require alterations to comply with the new standards, most of them drastic reconstruction.

The most modern slaughterhouse at Cherryhinton, owned by Messrs. Adkins, continues to be leased to the F.M.C. Ltd. Only shortage of slaughtermen has prevented this being worked to even greater capacity on occasions.

Horses for human consumption continue to be slaughtered at Messrs. Pink Bros. Most of the trade is for the continent but only the Belgian authorities accept the official certificate of our Public Health Inspectors. The place is generally well managed and has a refrigerated store. 2,282 horses were slaughtered there during 1959. The condemnations were small and related to 95 livers and 18 part livers.

There is a licensed knacker's yard which adjoins, but is adequately separated from the horse slaughterhouse. The business is well conducted.

The total number of animals inspected was 51,713, comprising 7,007 beasts, 142 cows, 16,383 sheep, 108 calves and 28,073 pigs. This represents 24,498 cattle units. Inspectors made 2,461 visits to slaughterhouses during 1959.

The Inspectors use the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examinations. We are indebted to Dr. Fry (the director) for his interest and expert help. There is also close cooperation with the Department of Veterinary Medicine and other scientific bodies of the University.

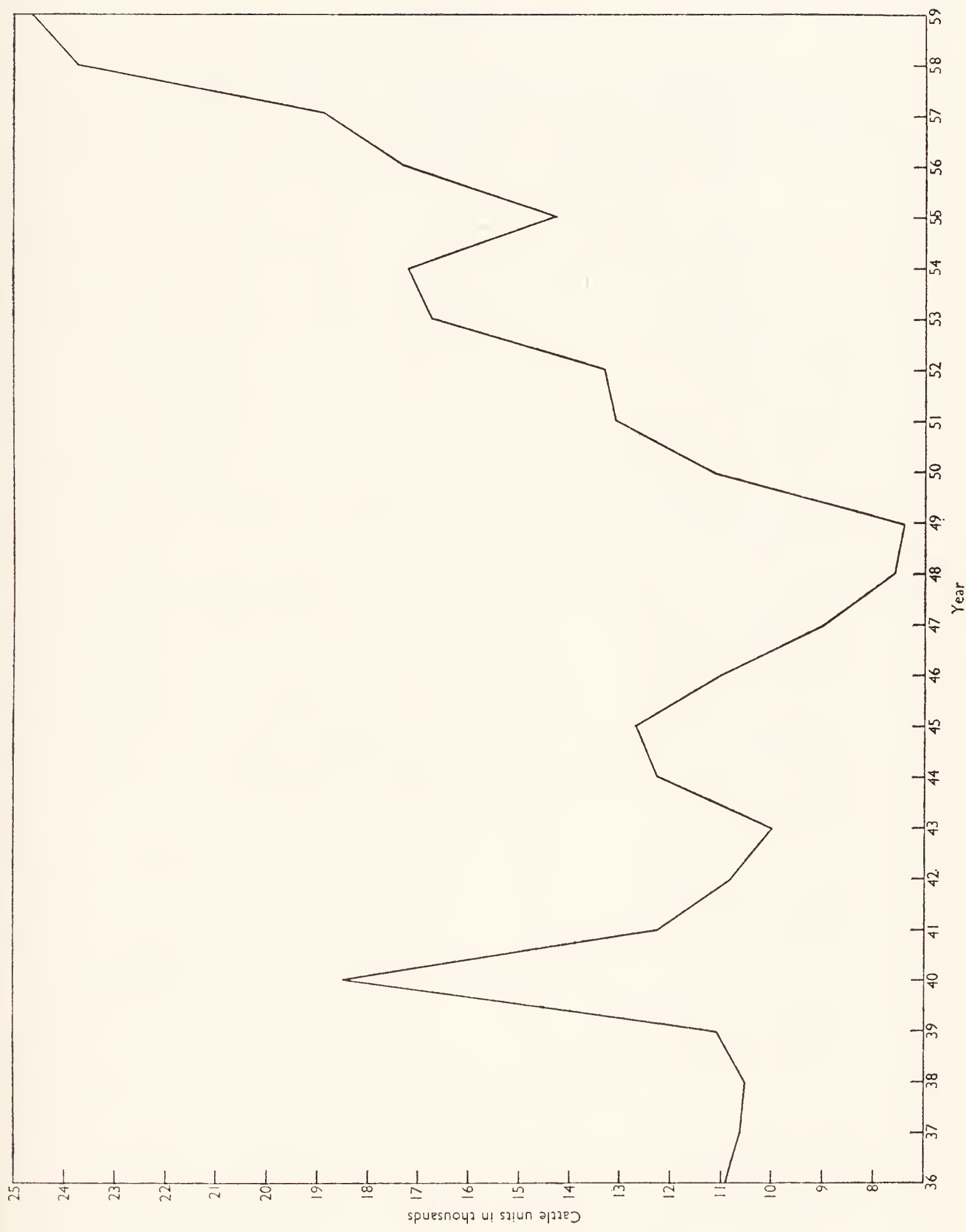
The men working in the slaughter-houses have to be licensed by the Council, it being necessary to ensure that they are fit and proper persons and that humane methods are employed. Thirty-five licences were held during the year and these are renewable annually.

Exchequer Grant towards Meat Inspection.—The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food operate a grant system to assist those local authorities on which the cost of inspecting meat imposes an unduly heavy burden because much of the meat inspected is not for local consumption.

For this purpose the total slaughterings have been converted to “inspection units,” which take account of the different times needed for inspection. One cattle beast has been regarded as ten units, one calf or one pig as three units and one sheep as two units. A per caput figure (1.5) multiplied by the population of any local authority area, is the datum figure for that authority, i.e. the minimum number of inspection units the authority should be prepared to inspect at its own expense.

The number of inspection units for 1959 was 207,499. The sum of £280 1s. 9d. has been claimed in respect of 206,931 inspection units for the period 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960.

Graph of all animals killed (shown as cattle units) from 1936.



The following table shows the weight of meat condemned :—

			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Sts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Beef			32	7	1	0
Mutton			1	10	6	7
Pork			8	19	5	1
Veal				3	3	0
			43	0	7	8

This table shows the percentage of carcasses, whole or in part, condemned, showing separate figures for all diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci, Tuberculosis only and Cysticercosis only :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ...	7007	142	108	16383	28073
Number inspected ...	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	13	5	30	32	101
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2446	15	3	434	2048
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	35·0	14·0	30·55	2·84	7·65
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	18	2	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	286	21	1	—	326
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis ...	4·3	16·2	1·0	—	1·16
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	53	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to the treatment by refrigeration	11	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

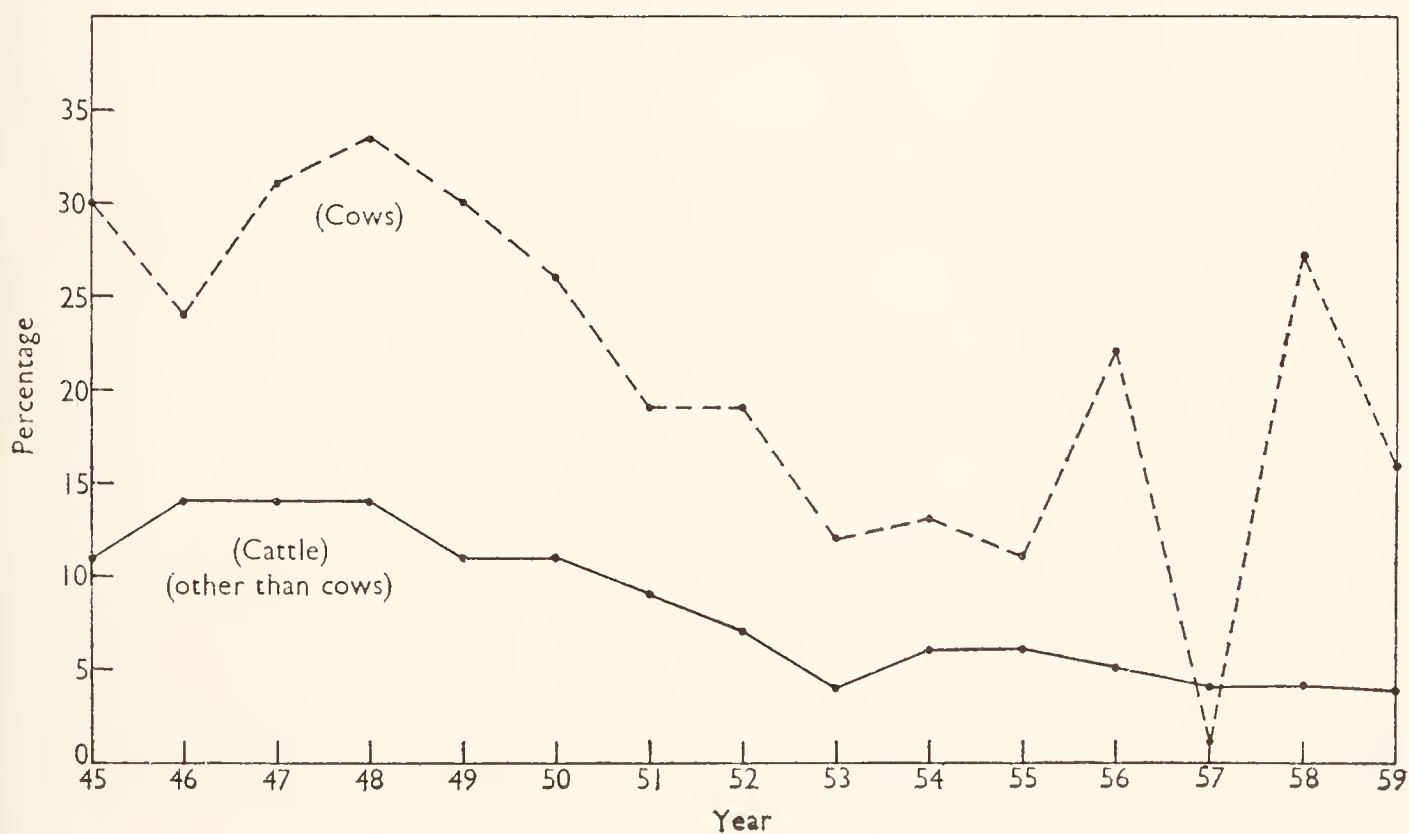
The following are the figures for recent years of cattle affected with tuberculosis :—

	Cattle (except Cows).	Cows.
1945	11.23%	29.54%
1946	13.99%	23.54%
1947	14.30%	31.07%
1948	14.11%	33.16%
1949	11. 3%	30. 5%
1950	11. 7%	26. 6%
1951	9. 4%	19. 1%
1952	7. 9%	19. 6%
1953	4. 5%	11.65%
1954	6.14%	12.78%
1955	6.29%	10.69%
1956	5. 2%	22. 9%
1957	4. 9%	1. 4%
1958	4. 9%	27. 7%
1959	4. 3%	16. 2%

Tuberculosis in meat continues to decline and there is no doubt that greater economic loss is caused through parasite infestations, particularly liver fluke.

The tuberculosis eradication schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food continue to account for the high incidence of cows slaughtered affected. The Ministry's Veterinary Inspectors find reactors in the herds and send them for slaughter. Many of these cows would not normally reach the slaughterhouses for some years.

***Percentage of the Number of Cattle and Cows Inspected
Affected with Tuberculosis.***



Figures for liver fluke, were as follows :—

	Cattle.	Cows only.
1949	15.5%	18.3%
1950	24.4%	16.1%
1951	20.7%	13.0%
1952	20.6%	12.1%
1953	14.7%	8.05%
1954	16.6%	7.9%
1955	28.5%	6.3%
1956	20.4%	3.8%
1957	14.25%	1.9%
1958	21.0%	9.46%
1959	28.74%	9.86%

This disease caused the loss, during the year, of 2,014 beasts' livers and parts, 14 cows' livers and parts and 73 sheep's livers.

The figures for cysticercus bovis, a parasitic disease affecting animals and human beings were as follows :—

	Cattle.	Cows only.
1949	11 cases.	
1950	28 cases.	7 cases.
1951	24 do.	6 do.
1952	41 do.	2 do.
1953	24 do.	— do.
1954	38 do.	1 do.
1955	43 do.	— do.
1956	22 do.	1 do.
1957	66 do.	— do.
1958	82 do.	1 do.
1959	53 do.	— do.

The increase in the incidence of cysticercus bovis is due in some measure, to improvements in the technique of inspection bringing more to light. The 53 cases discovered represents .7% of all cattle slaughtered.

Inspection of Food other than Meat.

List of Foods condemned :—

			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Sts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Potatoes ...	...	...	1	4	0	0	0
Fish ...	...	...		6	0	1	8
Bacon ...	...	...		3	1	1	0
Sausages ...	...	...		1	1	1	11
Rice ...	...	...			2	0	13
Cheese ...	...	...			2	0	8
Pineapples ...	...	...			2	1	10

			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Sts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Chickens	...	...		1	0	0	10
Coconut	...	...		1	2	1	1
Oats	...	...		1	0	0	0
Zymax	...	...		1	0	0	0
Sugar	...	...	1	1	1	0	11
Ham	...	...		6	3	0	0
Fondant	...	...		1	0	0	0
Egg Powder	...	...		1	3	0	4
Milk Powder	...	...		2	0	0	0
Marzipan	...	...		2	0	0	0
Chocolate Mixture	...	...		3	0	0	0
Sweetbread	...	...		1	0	0	0
Flour	...	...		1	0	0	1
Currants	...	...			3	0	1
Pears	...	...		1	2	1	6
Cocoa	...	...		1	0	0	0

Quantities of the following were also dealt with :—

Cornflakes	Milo	Nescafe
Sweets	Pickles	Rice
Cream	Liquid Egg	Butter
Cod	Pearl Barley	Chickens
Biscuits	Coffee	Quaker Oats
Sugar Puffs	Spaghetti	Sole
Gravy Salt	Syrup	Fillets
Chocolate Roll	Lemon Curd	Chocolate Eclairs
Cakes	Butter Beans	Suncrush
Orange Squash	Sugar Smacks	Weetabix
Sauce	Marzipan	Prunes
Allbran	Chocolates	Mincemeat
Beans	Plaice	Haddock
Turkeys	Prawns	Shrimps
Dressed Crab	Scampi	Whiting
Mousse	Pastry	Steaklets
Chips	Potato Puffs	Peas
Corn on the cob	Broccoli	Brussels
Sweet Corn	Mixed Vegetables	Fish Fingers
Fish Bites	Fish Cakes	Vol au Vent
Chicken Pies	Peas and Carrots	Braised Beef
Potato Cakes	Tomato Ketchup	Salad Cream
Turbot	Crabs	Beef Sticks
Kippers	Steak Pies	Fish and Chips
Salmon	Waffles	Veal and Ham
Chicken Puffs	Chocolate Puddings	Meat Pasties
Steak and Kidney Pies	Grapes	Sauerkraut
Frozen Egg	Puff Pastry	Broad Beans
Clotted Cream	Raisins	Fruit
Whippit Powder	Lemon flavouring	Corned Beef
Rabbits		

Tinned Goods.

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	776
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	196
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	1611
Jam/Marmalade			...	...	...	19
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	103
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	451
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	205

Condemned food, other than rejected meat, is disposed of, under supervision, at the Council's destructor or tips. Rejected meat is stained with a green dye and either burnt in the Council's destructor, under supervision, or disposed of by the slaughter-house managers to two firms outside the city boundaries, where it is sterilised and manufactured into fertiliser.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

The Council is responsible for enforcing parts of the Factory Act, 1937 relating to sanitary accommodation for all factories.

Where there is no mechanical power in a factory, provisions on cleanliness, overcrowding, heating and ventilation are also administered by the Council. Routine visits are made by the Public Health Inspectors and a factory register has to be kept.

Lists of outworkers or persons who do work in their homes in connection with a factory must be regularly sent to the local authority.

There are 468 factories on the register, divided into 409 power factories and 59 without mechanical power.

202 visits were made during the year. Notices regarding defects were served in 21 cases, other matters being dealt with informally. Defects included unsuitable or insufficient sanitary accommodation.

The following tables, which are in the form required by the Minister of Labour, give particulars of the administration of the Acts in this area.

1.—Inspections for the Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	199	21	—
Factories without mechanical power	3	—	—
*Other premises under the Act (Not including outworkers' premises)...	18	2	—
Total ...	220	23	—
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

2—Defects Found.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Pro- secutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred by H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperatures (S. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary	1	—	—	—
Conveniences { insufficient	26	19	—	—
(S. 7) { unsuitable	—	—	—	—
Other Offences { not separate	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Fac- tories Act, 1937)	8	4	3	—
Total ...	35	23	3	—

3.—*Home Work.**

*List of Out-Workers** (Part VIII, Section 110).

Lists received from employers.				Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.		
Wearing Apparel :—				Total Lists.	Out- Lists. Workers.		Out- Lists. Workers.	
(1) Making, etc	...	...	50	24	107	2	49
Addresses of Out-workers	{	Received from other Councils	...	2	1	1	10	
		Forwarded to other Councils	...	5	11	2	12	
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)					—		—	
No. of inspections of Out-workers' Premises				...	...	...	41
Out-work in unwholesome Premises (Sec. 111)				...	...	...	—
Out-work in infected Premises (Sec. 111)				...	...	...	—

*Home workers or out workers take work into their own homes and return it to their employer when finished.

4.—Registered Factories.

Factories on the Register (Section 8) at the end of the year ... 468

5.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :

	Class.	Number.
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 128)		7
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 3)	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector ...</div> <div>Reports of action sent to H.M. Inspector ...</div> </div>	-
Others		-

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 5 registered Common Lodging Houses in the city with accommodation as follows :—

" The George IVth," East Road	...	...	14	Lodgers
" The Church Army Hostel," Willow Walk	...		37	do.
" The White Ribbon Hotel," East Road	...		37	do.
" The Arena Transport House," 105 East Road			31	do.
26, Ainsworth Street	...	...	30	do.
Total	...	...	149	

A Common Lodging House is one where the lodgers occupy a common room and do not have separate accommodation.

Routine visits were made during the year and conditions were satisfactory on the whole.

CARAVANS.

During the year we received at last some indication that the problem of caravans used as dwellings was recognised and should be tackled. A report by Sir Arton Wilson, K.B.E., C.B. was presented to Parliament in November entitled " Caravans as Homes ".

This was an exhaustive report, full of interest and very down-to-earth. It was authoritative and contained an enormous amount of solid information. It was a great disappointment, however, to find that the author had not been asked to make recommendations—we must hope that he will be consulted in drafting the promised legislation. At least we have his views on our existing law relating to caravans . . . "such powers of regulation as do exist are inadequate, having been designed primarily for dealing either with dwellings which are not caravans, or with caravans which are not dwellings. The powers of the Housing and Public Health Acts are ineffective for securing that residential caravans, on the sites where they are stationed, can be kept up to some generally acceptable standard of housing".—Paragraph 339, page 79.

A municipally owned caravan site is urgently needed in Cambridge. It would provide accommodation which would enable us to refuse permission for caravans to be placed in obviously undesirable places—at present we accept these for want of better sites.

The following sites are approved :—

Adjoining 132, Scotland Road	...	...	12	Caravans
Fen Road, Chesterton	...	...	12	do.

The Council raised no objections to the use of a number of sites for limited periods. During the year 9 applications were received, of which 7 were granted covering 12 vans.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Three premises are registered under this Act and are in a satisfactory condition.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

This order places on local authorities the responsibility of inspecting and licensing waste food boiling plants. Every collector of waste foods must boil the material in a licensed plant before feeding it or redistributing it for feeding purposes. Collectors having not more than four weaned pigs or 50 head of poultry who boil waste foods for feeding on their premises to their own stock, do not need to have licences.

Twenty waste food boiling plants have been inspected and licensed.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council provides a free service for the destruction of rats and mice to householders within the city. This service is in great demand.

An annual contract system is now in operation for business concerns who require a permanent safeguard against infestation by rodents. Several business houses have contracted with us for this preventative treatment. Other business premises requiring treatment are charged on the basis of 7/- per hour—actual time spent on the premises.

The city's sewerage system is treated twice annually, 412 manholes opened and baited on trays or benches. I am pleased to say the rat population is on the decline. A manhole lifter recently purchased is a very great improvement, saves time and increases efficiency.

848 requests for treatment were dealt with, namely 706 dwelling houses, 100 business premises and 42 local authority properties. A further 423 premises were dealt with as a direct result of surveys.

A total of prebait "takes" amounted to 10,432. "Takes" of poison amounted to 4,773. 1,031 bodies were picked up. Owing to the action of various poisons used few bodies are recovered and the total kill, therefore, can only be estimated.

A further 170 premises were inspected by the Public Health Inspectors in conjunction with their other duties. Numerous other premises have been inspected by the Rodent Officer.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two open air public swimming baths within the city and both are owned by the City Council.

The Jesus Green pool is properly equipped with modern filtration and chlorination plant. River water is used to fill the pool and is changed annually. Complete recirculation takes about 5 hours.

Bacteriological and chemical samples are taken weekly at inlet and outlet while the pool is in use. These give continuously satisfactory results.

The other open swimming bath is at Coldham's Common. It is fed continuously by Coldham's Brook which is chlorinated at the pool inlet. Diffusion of the chlorine is never satisfactory by this method. Weekly bacteriological and chemical samples which are taken while the pool is open show adequate chlorination at the inlet and little or a complete absence of free chlorine at the middle and outlet. The effluent discharges to the brook and eventually reaches the river. A complete change of water occurs about every 12 hours. Satisfactory chlorination and filtration plant is to be installed here shortly.

A new closed swimming bath is to be built at Donkeys Common. Work on this is expected to start towards the end of 1960.

V. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1959.

Number of Schools :—

Primary	22
Secondary Grammar	4
Secondary Modern	5
Open Air... ..	1
Special	1
Nursery	3

Number of Departments :—

Nursery	3
Primary	32
Secondary Grammar	4
Secondary Modern	9
Open Air... ..	1
Special	1

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of children on registers	9737	10047	18041	11379	11726	12100	12315	12585	12692	13077	13187
Average number of children in attendance	8856	8867	9967	9883	10761	11390	11419	11548	11492	11695	12225

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The usual arrangements for routine medical inspections in this country provide for an examination shortly after a child enters school, another at the age of ten and a final one as a "leaver." In Cambridge children are examined at three-yearly intervals, so that the full range of routine medical inspection is :—

1. At nursery school (every term).
2. At primary school as entrants (in the 6th year).
3. At primary school in the 9th year.
4. At secondary school in the 12th year.
5. At secondary school as leavers (in the 15th year).
6. At grammar school if remaining beyond the statutory leaving age (17 or 18).

The ninth year examination is valuable because the child is more co-operative than as an "entrant," the teaching staff have had some experience of his life under school conditions, and his sight can be tested more satisfactorily than at an earlier age.

Under the usual system the examination at the age of 10 comes when a child is about to leave the primary school and go to the secondary school, and this has the disadvantage that any consultation about the child's future is, necessarily, with teachers who are about to relinquish charge of him. It seems very much better, therefore, to transfer this examination to one year later when the child has just entered the secondary school. Any consultation about his health at this stage is with the teacher who will have charge of him for some years to come, and, moreover, parents

attending the medical inspection are brought into contact with the school staff early in the child's attendance at the new school.

We have in Cambridge, therefore, a very comprehensive system of routine medical inspection.

The details given in the numbered Tables which follow are in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Education.

Part I.—Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

Table A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age Groups Inspected. (By years of birth).	Number of Pupils Inspected.	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected.			
		Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.	
		No.	% of Col. (2)	No.	% of Col. (2)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1954 and later	502	497	99·1	5	0·9
1953	638	626	98·1	12	1·9
1952	103	101	98·1	2	1·9
1951	445	442	99·3	3	0·7
1950	450	440	97·8	10	2·2
1949	5	5	100·0	—	—
1948	713	702	98·5	11	1·5
1947	413	407	98·5	6	1·5
1946	51	50	98·0	1	2·0
1945	981	973	99·1	8	0·9
1944	68	67	98·5	1	1·5
1943 and earlier	56	56	100·0	—	—
Total	4425	4366	98·7	59	1·3

Table B.—Pupils found to Require Treatment at Periodic Medical Inspection.
(excluding Dental diseases and infestation with Vermin.)

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth). (1)	For Defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II. (3)	Total individual Pupils. (4)
1954 and later.	—	79	71
1953	2	97	92
1952	1	18	12
1951	19	48	56
1950	20	52	65
1949	1	1	2
1948	41	75	115
1947	13	44	59
1946	5	6	11
1945	57	81	138
1944	3	6	8
1943 and earlier	1	6	7
Total	163	513	636

Table C.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	446
Number of re-inspections... ..	1574
Total ...	2020

Table D.—Infestation with Vermin.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	26822
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	64
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	48
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

PART II.—DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR.

Table A.—Periodic Inspections.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease.	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.							
		Entrants		Leavers.		Others.		Total.	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin	10	27	34	26	28	40	72	93
5	Eyes—a. Vision ...	5	3	57	36	101	73	163	112
	b. Squint ...	27	28	2	1	10	17	39	46
	c. Other ...	3	11	6	4	22	10	31	25
6	Ears—a. Hearing ...	9	18	1	—	5	25	15	43
	b. Otitis Media...	9	26	—	—	4	15	13	41
	c. Other... ..	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	4
7	Nose and Throat ...	34	127	6	26	27	115	67	268
8	Speech	7	9	2	2	6	23	15	34
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	1	38	—	1	—	15	1	54
10	Heart	—	5	1	6	4	13	5	24
11	Lungs	16	49	7	10	16	50	39	109
12	Developmental—								
	a. Hernia ...	5	2	—	—	1	2	6	4
	b. Other ...	3	37	1	4	5	44	9	85
13	Orthopaedic—								
	a. Posture ...	11	8	15	21	48	25	74	54
	b. Feet ...	18	25	9	10	34	29	61	64
	c. Other... ..	11	12	7	41	13	57	31	110
14	Nervous System—								
	a. Epilepsy ...	—	3	—	—	1	2	1	5
	b. Other ...	—	1	—	5	—	13	—	19
15	Psychological—								
	a. Development	—	9	1	15	1	30	2	54
	b. Stability ...	1	30	1	23	2	61	4	114
16	Abdomen	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	5
17	Other	7	54	5	27	14	76	26	157
	Total ...	177	525	155	258	343	741	675	1524

Table B.—Special Inspections.

Defect Code No (1).	Defect or Disease. (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		Pupils Requiring Treatment. (3)	Pupils Requiring Observation. (4)
4	Skin	15	5
5	Eyes— a Vision b Squint c Other	59 8 8	13 — —
6	Ears— a Hearing b Otitis Media c Other	3 2 3	3 1 —
7	Nose and Throat	14	9
8	Speech	16	3
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10	Heart	—	1
11	Lungs	7	7
12	Developmental— a Hernia b Other	— 5	— 2
13	Orthopaedic— a Posture b Feet c Other	25 18 10	4 1 2
14	Nervous system— a Epilepsy b Other	— —	1 3
15	Psychological— a Development b Stability	12 2	6 6
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	13	13
	Total	220	80

SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT.**School Clinics.**

There are nine sessions each week at the three School Clinics :—
Auckland Road, Romsey (Coleridge Road) and Cherry Hinton Hall.

Attendances at the clinics were as follows :—

Auckland Road	2113
Romsey	1151
Cherry Hinton	150

PART III.—TREATMENT TABLES.**Table A.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	47	—
Errors of refraction (including squint)	546	—
Total	593	—
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	450	—

Table B.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received operative treatment :—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	19
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	328
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	18
Received other forms of treatment...	—	—
Total ...	—	365
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :—		
(a) in 1959	—	1
(b) in previous years	—	8

Table C.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	25	343

Table D.—Diseases of the Skin*(excluding uncleanness for which see Table D of Part 1).*

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority.
Ring-worm—(i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	—
Scabies	4
Impetigo	3
Other skin diseases	48
Total ...	55

Table E.—Child Guidance Treatment.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority ...	123
---	-----

Table F.—Speech Therapy.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	188
---	-----

Table G.—Other Treatment Given.

(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	791
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	—
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above (specify)	
1.....	—
2.....	
3.....	—
4.....	—
5.....	—
Total (a)–(d) ...	791

Mentally Defective Children.

No. of children reported to the Local Health Authority during 1959 :—

Under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act	2
Under Section 57 (5) for statutory supervision... ..	5

Work of the School Nurses.

There is an establishment for 14 School Nurses, 13 of whom are Health Visitors and so only a part of their time is given to school work. The fourteenth nurse works full time at the Open Air and Special School.

The nurses' work is shown in the following table :—

Attendances at schools.

Routine medical inspections	...	...	...	227
Personal hygiene inspections	...	...	...	223
Other school visits	...	...	...	256

Attendances at clinics.

Minor ailments and special sessions	...	...	212
Immunisation sessions	...	...	59

<i>Home Visits.</i>	933
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Artificial Sunlight.

Ultra Violet Light therapy is given at Auckland Road and Romsey Clinics.

The number of children treated, and their attendances are shown in the following table :—

	Auckland Road.	Romsey.	Total.
No. of new cases	25	10	35
Cases brought forward from 1958	1	1	2
Total	26	11	37
Total number of attendances	324	158	482

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Open Air School.—The Open Air School is a special school of 120 places catering for children who, for physical or other reasons, do not fit into the ordinary school system. It is situated in Ascham Road off Milton Road. The classrooms are all separate blocks spaced out in a pleasant garden and open grounds. Children from 4 to 15 years are admitted for periods varying with their needs ; but the policy is, wherever possible, to give intensive treatment so that they may return to an ordinary school as soon as possible. Separate cloakroom and toilet facilities have now been provided for each classroom.

All children stay for lunch. Lessons are taken out of doors whenever possible, and emphasis is laid on other outdoor activities like games, dancing and gardening.

A medical officer attends for one session each week. A full-time nurse is in attendance. A remedial gymnast sees the children needing physiotherapy each morning, and the school is visited at intervals by the Orthopaedic specialist of Addenbrooke's Hospital. A speech therapist attends for five sessions each week.

Special transport is provided. There is no serious waiting list.

Cerebral Palsy Unit.—A special unit for the treatment and education of children suffering from cerebral palsy forms part of the Open Air School. Two full-time physiotherapists treat the children.

There are several schools of thought about methods of relieving these conditions, but we have preferred that elaborated by Dr. and Mrs. Bobath of the London Cerebral Palsy Centre. The basic principle of this method is to accustom the child to postures which inhibit the reflexes causing his paralysis. Mrs. Bobath visits the unit periodically in an advisory capacity.

About 47 children are usually under treatment at any one time.

Parents are encouraged to attend, and they assist the physiotherapists with the treatment of their own child and so learn methods to employ at home.

There are several advantages in having day-school arrangements for these children. Residential accommodation is hard to come by and is also expensive since each child sent away to an institution costs several hundred pounds a year to maintain. The whole unit at the Open Air School added little more to the previous cost of running the school than the cost of maintaining two or three children in a residential institution. Moreover, admission to a residential institution takes the already handicapped child away from normal life in the family and school whereas admission to our unit avoids this.

It is difficult to summarise the results we have, so far, obtained since the children differ in the initial severity of their disability and in the response to treatment. Those who visit the school regularly, however, are often surprised to see the steady improvement in a child they remember as being almost completely helpless and now find moving about freely and making social and educational progress. The parents, in particular, are pleased with the results.

A detailed written record is kept of each child's command of posture and bodily movements and the changes which take place during treatment. In addition, cinematograph films are taken at intervals and these form a valuable record from which results may be assessed.

The Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children.—This school is also in Ascham Road, off Milton Road, and has accommodation for 80 children. 10% of the places are reserved for children from the County area outside the City.

The age range is from 5 to 16, and intelligence quotients range from about 50% to about 75% of average. This quotient is, of course, only a guide to admission, and other factors are taken into consideration when the assessment is made. These children, who would inevitably lose their confidence by working with children of superior ability in big classes, are helped to develop to the best of their potentiality by working to their own pace in small groups where human relations are easier to establish. Almost all the children are subsequently able to take their place in the community, and suitable employment is found for them before they leave the school. Contact with the home is established by regular visits by a member of the Cambridgeshire Mental Welfare Association, who reports to the school and who will also keep in touch with the children after they leave the school.

Drama, painting, dancing, handicraft and cooking as means of self-expression play an important part in the life of the school and help to develop the children's ability to enjoy comradeship and group spirit. Visits in the city and further afield stimulate their interest and broaden their outlook.

The greatest benefit is derived if children can be admitted before secondary school age.

Special transport is provided.

Remedial Exercises :—The work of the Remedial Gymnast is set out below.

School departments visited ...	...	27
Children treated :—		
Asthma ...	...	53
Foot defects ...	...	94
Postural defects ...	...	76
Breathing exercises ...	...	23
		<hr/> 246 <hr/>

There are 38 children having breathing exercises (for asthma and other chest troubles) in school once a week.

At the Open Air School 97 children are treated, most of them daily.

Spastics	...	...	...	...	47
Asthma	...	...	...	...	16
General Physiotherapy			...	...	18
Postural Drainage	...		...	...	16

Handicapped Pupils.—The following table shows the provision made for various categories of handicapped pupils.

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Number on Register.</i>	<i>Number in Institution.</i>
Blind	3	3
Deaf	5	6
Delicate	—	1
Physically Handicapped ...	5	5
Educationally sub-normal	3	5
Maladjusted	2	3

Speech Therapy.—The three speech therapists devote half their time to the City Schools and half to the County Schools (under the Principal School Medical Officer of the County). The City is divided into two parts and a speech therapist works in each, treating children in the schools and at Auckland Road or Romsey Clinic according to the area. One speech therapist devotes almost all her time to the Open Air School, including the Cerebral Palsy Unit. She has received special training in the methods we employ in this Unit. A special class for stammerers was held at Romsey Clinic during the year.

188 children were treated during the year, the defects being :—

Dyslalia ...	...	...	...	...	61
Stammering	...	...	...	...	77
Sigmatism	...	...	...	...	17
Cleft palate	...	...	...	...	5
Spastic ...	...	...	...	...	17
Other defects	...	...	...	...	11
					<hr/> 188 <hr/>

MILK AND MEALS.

Provision of Milk.—The number of bottles of milk (one-third pint) delivered to schools (excluding Open Air School) was 9,720 on a typical day in December, 1959. On a similar sample day the year before the number was 9,983.

School Meals.—The number of dinners provided in schools was 6,528 on a typical day in December, 1959, of which 442 were free (as compared with 6,002 in November, 1958, of which 452 were free).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Examination of Teachers.—During the year, 60 candidates were examined prior to entering colleges for training as teachers.

Juvenile Employment.—434 children were examined, during the year, to determine their fitness for employment.

Educational Psychologist.—The Authority's Educational Psychologist gives half her time to work in the City. She advises teachers upon problems of educational retardation and emotional disturbance. She also carries out assessments of intelligence and remedial teaching in reading.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

(Report of the Principal School Dental Officer, J. R. Toller, M.S.D., L.D.S.)

During 1959 a maximum part-time (five-elevenths) dentist resigned and, in November, a full-time dentist was appointed to begin duty on January 1st, 1960. At the time of writing we have the equivalent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ full-time dentists which will increase to $3\frac{1}{2}$ on January 1st, 1960. The school population is 13,000 and the establishment of dentists is 6 including the Principal.

In June, 1959 Dr. A. J. Haines began duty as dental anaesthetist for two sessions each week. The amenity of general anaesthetics for the removal of teeth, especially among infants, is much appreciated.

Two surgeries at Auckland Road Dental Clinic have been re-equipped with new chairs and units. Now that air turbines have reached a definitive form it would be desirable to equip this clinic with a mobile one to serve all three surgeries. They increase the speed of cavity preparation and considerably decrease the discomfort of the operation—being vibrationless. I feel that our patients have the right to this amenity and many are already demanding it.

The amount of orthodontic work which I do myself now almost entirely fills my time. With regret, as from the end of this year, I can take on no new cases. The schools I personally inspect are the infants' schools and the treatment of the deciduous dentition is, most regrettably, ordinarily limited to the removal of unsaveable teeth. If the infants are to be seen at least once annually I shall have no time for other work. In my view the pain of infants must take precedence over the dental aesthetics of older children, important as this undoubtedly is. It is hoped that when Stage One of the new Cambridge hospital is completed, in October 1961, a consultant orthodontist will be appointed by United Cambridge Hospitals.

As a result of my last Annual Report I am happy to say that some action has been taken by this Authority in preventive dentistry as distinct from the control of dental disease by treatment. At the local level what can be done is very limited and a nation-wide campaign to prevent dental disease is desirable. To teach children these elementary personal chores is a parental responsibility and should be instilled as habits during infancy. Teeth can be cleaned with a brush, an apple or by forcibly rinsing with water. While children feed at school there should be facilities for one or other method of mouth cleaning without bothering teachers with further supervisory duties.

I feel that we should be paying more attention to the adolescents, particularly the girls, not because we should have much effect upon them but because in ten years they will be the parents of infants, and it is at infants we must get. By the time they are five and come to school it is too late. This indirect approach is not only possible but practicable.

Summary of Dental Work.

(1) Number of children who were :

Inspected by the Dentist :

(a) Periodic Age Groups (5 to 15)	...	...	5891
(b) Specials ... ..	...	...	2252
			<hr/>
			8143
			<hr/> <hr/>

(2) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	5719
						<hr/> <hr/>

(3) Number referred for treatment	...	...	...	...	4898
					<hr/> <hr/>

(4) Actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	3948
						<hr/> <hr/>

(5) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	5932
			<hr/> <hr/>

(6) Half-days devoted to :

Inspection ... ..	...	...	52
Treatment ... ..	...	...	1128
			<hr/>
			1180
			<hr/> <hr/>

(7) Fillings :

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	3086
Temporary Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	345
						<hr/>
						3431
						<hr/> <hr/>

(8) Number of teeth filled :

Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2850
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	340
						<hr/>
						3190
						<hr/> <hr/>

(9) Extractions :

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	679
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	2345
						<u>3024</u>

(10) General anaesthetic administrations	...	...	...	...	422
					<u>422</u>

(11) Orthodontics :

(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	93
(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	41
(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	41
(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	12
(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	133
(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	178
(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	18
(h)	Total attendances	...	...	...	937

(12) Number of Pupils supplied with artificial dentures	...	46
---	-----	----

(13) Other Operations :

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	479
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	378
						<u>857</u>

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

A Summary of the Annual Report of the Physical Education Organisers.

The continued reorganisation of schools has produced greater movement among specialist teachers and increased the problems of replacing them in a period of keen competition among Education Authorities. In these circumstances it is pleasing to report that satisfactory, even if temporary, arrangements for filling vacancies in P.E. staffing were made.

Primary Schools.—The main work of the Organiser has been to visit schools regularly and give help and encouragement, and where necessary, to take demonstration lessons. Results of courses attended by teachers in the last two years are now becoming evident. There is a variety and skill in the work of many classes and the teachers are now competent in the more informal method of teaching.

Infants.—Physical Education for infants is really alive; most headmistresses take great interest and good work is being done in many schools.

Infant Physical Education should be based on natural movement. The orthodox playground—a bare area of tarmac—is essential for play and wet weather but ideally there should be some other area in the infant school suitable for activity and imaginative play. In new schools such areas have been planned and it is hoped that mounds and trees will be left to add interest. In all infant schools grass areas are being used to advantage with various kinds of agility apparatus.

Many schools now have a great variety of apparatus for use indoors and it is pleasing to note that at infant schools halls are now being used to good advantage.

Juniors (Boys).—Physical Education in the junior schools can perhaps be “summed up” briefly as follows:—

1. The various facets of P.E. are adequately catered for in most schools and modern methods of presentation are well established.
2. The general pattern of lesson construction is sound and children profitably enjoy their lessons.
3. There has been little attempt to develop the “modern movement” form of training—time, strength and space—maybe a project for the future, when more can be seen, and understood, of its tortuous course and eventual aims.

Juniors (Girls).—Compared with infants, junior children show an increase in vigour and agility because of their natural development. It is pleasing to see in newer junior schools in the city ample space round the school for vigorous activity. Where pitches are near the school more basic games training can be given and a wider type of Physical Education can be encouraged.

Reference was made in last year's report to the tendency for dancing (which is part of the physical education programme) to become, in most schools, too limited and stylised. In the Spring Term 1959 a teachers' course consisting of seven sessions was held in Cambridge for county and city teachers on "Dance in the Primary School." Over forty teachers attended each week. The idea of the course was to show the different types of dance which are suitable for primary school children and to give an idea of the educational value and enjoyment which can be gained from good dance teaching.

Secondary Schools (Boys).—The general pattern of gymnastic lessons has changed appreciably, with a greater emphasis of work on apparatus and a more natural approach in its presentation, with less commanding and more direct personal coaching. In most cases teachers have combined these features with a system of grading boys within a class according to their capacity and sometimes to meet individual choice of activities.

Recent experiments with selected classes by the P.E. master at Coleridge Secondary Modern Boys' School are worthy of special mention. In these the general pattern of movement is directed in stages by the teacher but the choice of movements is left to the initiative, and sometimes powers of invention, of the boys themselves so that the one type or series of movements may be performed simultaneously within the class in a variety of ways. Observation has shown that the boys develop in interest, intelligence and purposeful initiative.

Secondary Schools (Girls).—Staffing in secondary schools has been difficult over the last few years. There is a great national shortage of fully trained teachers. Young teachers fresh from college are being put into senior posts instead of working under the direction of an experienced colleague for a few years. Sometimes this has been very hard on them and the standard of work has suffered because of lack of confidence and control. To give new ideas and to stimulate work in the gymnasia the Organiser has arranged a course for secondary teachers during the Spring Term 1960. Demonstration lessons will be taken by the Organiser showing practical methods of teaching on modern lines suitable for both urban and rural classes.

School Games and Sports (Boys).—In contrast with present-day conditions it is interesting to quote from a report made in 1934 ; "The use of piles of coats as goal-posts is to be deprecated, since it adds an air of decrepitude to the games, lowers the general tone, often results in squabbles and tends to lower the standard." The Organiser concerned also finds interest in recalling that the first duty given to him in the then Borough of Cambridge was the planning of the lay-out of pitches at the proposed "Chesterton Senior School"—the first school field. Since those days there has been a vast improvement of facilities for organised games, with resultant higher standards both as regards lesson organisation and actual play. These are particularly notable at schools which have their own field with facilities on the site for changing and for preparation of apparatus for training in small groups.

Games and Athletics (Girls).—During 1959 there has been continued interest in games and there has been a general improvement, particularly in tennis.

All secondary schools play inter-school matches, and compete in tournaments arranged by the Cambridgeshire Netball Association. Almost all schools compete in the under 15 hockey tournament. Six city schools competed for the Rackham Tennis Cup which was again won by the High Schools.

Swimming Instruction.—The weather conditions in 1959 were particularly favourable and a number of schools were encouraged to prolong their season into September. Similarly, the warmer weather made it possible to arrange, by an earlier start each morning, to fit in an extra period at the Coldham's Common Bath each day, to cater for some of the classes which, of necessity, had had to be omitted in previous years. Progress was unusually good and was marked by the enthusiasm and sense of purpose of both the teachers and their classes. The methods and organisation of training were commended by Her Majesty's Inspectors at the various bathing-places.

All secondary and junior schools have had time allotted for swimming training. The results are as good as can be expected from the time that is available for each school. The annual swimming gala was run with its usual success.

Fawcett Junior School Parent Teacher Association with the support of the Committee have built their own teaching pool. This is a well worthwhile project as all the children will have really good basic swimming training before they leave the school.

VI. WELFARE SERVICES.

MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

Midwives.—The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives is Miss A. McNiven, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. who is also the Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.

Eight midwives gave notification of intention to practise in the City during the year.

In addition to domiciliary and private midwives, 43 midwives notified institutional practise from the Maternity Hospital (11 of these left the district during the year).

The number of notifications received from midwives in domiciliary practise (as required by the rules of the Central Midwives' Board) is as follows :—

Sending for help on behalf of the mother ...	...	...	3
Mother's liability to be a source of infection ...	...	...	7
Notification of artificial feeding ...	...	...	28
Notification of a still birth ...	...	...	3
			—
			41
			==

Maternity Nurses.—Twelve maternity nurses notified intention to practise in the City. Six of these were in a nursing home and two in the Maternity Hospital. Three of these left during the year. One nurse only attended one case in the City.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—There were five full-time midwives during the year. They attended 251 cases as Midwives (1958–228) and 126 cases as Maternity Nurses* (1958–114). These cases accounted for 28.7% of the births to Cambridge residents.

*A midwife acts as such when she conducts the confinement. She acts as a maternity nurse when she attends to the nursing work of a confinement conducted by a medical practitioner.

The number of visits paid to midwifery cases was 4,826 and to maternity cases 2,968. The number of ante-natal visits was 2,908.

Gas and Air Analgesia was administered by the midwives in 14 midwifery and 16 maternity cases ; Trilene in 211 midwifery and 98 maternity cases.

Registered Nursing Homes.—The number of registered nursing homes in the City at the end of 1959 was two. One of these provides two maternity beds. In addition the Evelyn Nursing Home now takes maternity cases.

Births.—The number of births in Cambridge notified during the year to parents who normally reside in the City is as follows :—

	1959.		1958	
Notified from Nursing Homes ...	27	(2.1%)	31	(2.5%)
Notified from Maternity Hospital...	852	(65%)	832	(64.5%)
Notified from patient's own home...	431	(32.9%)	427	(33%)
	<hr/> 1310 <hr/>		<hr/> 1290 <hr/>	

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.—The usual weekly ante-natal session was held at Auckland Road Clinic, and the attendances are shown in the following tables :—

<i>Total Attendances :</i>		1959.	1958.
Non-Pregnant ...		—	1
Ante-Natal ...		68	185
Post-Natal ...		—	4
		<hr/> 68 <hr/>	<hr/> 190 <hr/>

<i>Classification of Patients :</i>	<i>Brought forward from 1958.</i>	<i>New Cases in 1959.</i>	<i>Total Number who attended in the year.</i>
No. of Patients who had examinations and were found to be non-pregnant	—	—	—
No. who had ante-natal examinations only (no subsequent post - natal in 1959)	4	37	41
No. who had ante-natal examinations and returned for post-natal	—	—	—
No. who had post-natal only (no previous ante-natal)...	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	4	37	41
	==	==	==
(1958)	(9)	(86)	(95)

Relaxation Exercise classes in connection with the Municipal Midwifery Service were held at Auckland Road on Thursday afternoons, conducted by the municipal midwives. 13 courses (1958-11) were held consisting of 6 classes each, and 9 expectant mothers were accommodated in each class. 504 attendances were made during the year. In 1958, 440 attendances were made.

INFANT WELFARE.

Premature Births.—The number of live premature births (*i.e.*, birth weight 5 lbs. 8 ozs. or less) in the cases of City residents during 1959 was 82, and the survivals at the end of one month were :—

	<i>Year of Birth.</i>		<i>Survived at end of One Month.</i>	
	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.
Born at Home	9	11	7	11
Born in Hospital	73	78	59	67
Born in Nursing Home ...	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	82	89	66	78
	==	==	==	==

Special attention is given to this group of infants by the Health Visitors.

Infant Welfare Clinics.—Thirteen infant welfare sessions were held weekly and one fortnightly in the City at ten centres. Toddler sessions, for children of 18 months to 5 years, who attended by appointment were held at four centres.

Romsey toddler session is held fortnightly; Cherry Hinton and Auckland Road twice monthly, Chesterton once a month.

The usual activities of weighing babies, giving advice to the mothers, and selling foods were carried on at all the centres. Proprietary brands of dried milk were sold at cost price. Accessory food substances, *e.g.*, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Virol, Marmite, Calcium, Iron and Vitamin Tablets were also obtainable.

In addition, the centres functioned as depots for the distribution, on behalf of the Food Office, of National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin Capsules and Orange Juice for expectant mothers and children.

Students from Homerton College, the Cambridgeshire Technical College and Addenbrooke's Hospital came periodically to the Infant Welfare Clinics for observation visits. In addition visits were paid by a group of Northern Nigerian Social Workers, students from Training Colleges and a doctor studying for D.C.H.

Test Feeds.—During the year infant weighing machines were lent out 211 times (1958–212) to mothers, to enable them to carry out 24-hour test feeds at home.

1 test feed was undertaken (1958–0) at Infant Welfare Clinics during the year.

The number of children in attendance at the infant welfare and toddler clinics, and the number of attendances made during the year were as follows :—

ATTENDANCES AT MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS DURING THE YEAR 1959.

Clinic.	Day and Time. Held.	No. of Sessions held in the Year.	New Cases.			No. of Attendances.			No. who attended in the year, and who at the end of the year were :			Doctors Consul- tations.
			0-1	1-5	0-1	1-2	2-5	0-1	1-2	2-5		
Arbury Road	I.W.C. Monday	48	106	5	1567	350	202					469
	I.W.C. Tuesday	48	54	7	1129	282	190	153	134	159		891
Auckland Road	I.W.C. Tuesday	48	103	3	1585	285	33					374
	Todd. Friday	15	—	3	2	62	118	98	82	117		182
Castle Street	I.W.C. Tuesday	48	53	8	839	273	266					433
	I.W.C. Tuesday	48	77	3	959	260	202	105	99	149		287
Cherry Hinton	I.W.C. Monday	48	92	2	1539	263	100					490
	Todd. Thursday	21	—	2	—	57	276	171	156	249		331
	I.W.C. Thursday	49	94	5	1463	211	84					644
Chesterton	I.W.C. Thursday	49	108	15	1443	259	68					560
	Todd. Friday	12	—	3	—	50	109	87	90	108		159
East Barnwell	I.W.C. Tuesday	48	94	10	1539	410	190	73	106	76		863
Newnham	I.W.C. Wednesday	48	51	13	553	144	141	43	34	48		360
Norwich Street	I.W.C. Wednesday	48	73	6	1103	198	104	63	66	55		524
Romsey	Todd. Monday	16	—	5	—	53	219	—	22	194		270
	I.W.C. Wednesday	48	123	7	2105	255	44	168	118	55		718
	I.W.C. Thursday	49	56	2	793	216	92					296
Trumpington	1st & 3rd											
	I.W.C. Monday in Month	22	48	5	391	105	112	43	27	47		270
		713	1132	104	17010	3733	2550	1004	934	1257		8121
		(701)	(1134)	(128)	(16470)	(3546)	(2898)	(966)	(854)	(1421)		(8707)

HEALTH VISITING AND HOME NURSING.

Work of the Health Visitors.—The full staff is twelve Health Visitor/School Nurses and an additional Public Health Nurse for health visiting, midwifery and home nursing as required.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors is shown in the following table. The Health Visitors are also School Nurses and therefore only a part of their time is given to Health Visiting.

First visits to infants	...	...	...	1336
Subsequent visits to infants	...	...	...	5114
Visits to children 1–2 years	...	...	...	2157
Visits to children 2–5 years	...	...	...	4284
First visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	179
Subsequent visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	115
Visits re care of the aged	...	...	...	1264
Visits to cases of tuberculosis	...	...	...	325
Visits on behalf of Addenbrooke's Hospital to homes of patients before or after admission	...	...	...	75
Visits to other cases	...	...	...	2188
*Fruitless visits	...	...	...	2438
				<hr/>
				19475 (1958—22433)
				<hr/>

*Calls at houses where no one was at home or where, for some other reason, the object of the visit could not be attained.

A series of talks on mothercraft were given to senior school girls, and several talks to outside bodies were much appreciated.

Home Nursing.—The staff consists of a Superintendent and 11 full-time nurses, and the service is operated from 22 Rawlyn Road. The Trumpington District Nurse lives at 48 High Street, Trumpington. The work done throughout the year is summarized as follows :—

The number of cases on the books at 1/1/59 ...	301	
New cases in 1959	1332	
	<hr/>	
	1633	(1958—1649)
	<hr/>	
No. of Visits paid : Medical	28694	
Surgical	8061	
Infectious Diseases ...	—	
Tuberculosis	302	
Maternal Complications	118	
*Fruitless Visits	119	
	<hr/>	
	37294	(1958—36561)
	<hr/>	

*Calls at houses where no one was at home or where, for some other reason, the object of the visit could not be attained.

NURSERIES.

Sedley Day Nursery.—This Nursery takes 40 children 0—5 years full-time, and 3 part-time. The Nursery is in the charge of a Matron (S.R.N.) with a Deputy Matron and Warden, 1 Nursery Nurse and 2 Nursery assistants. It is open Monday to Friday from 8.30 to 5.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer visits the Nursery periodically and conducts a full medical inspection of each child. During the year the Medical Officer paid 8 visits to the Nursery and 292 inspections were carried out.

The Nursery is accepted by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health as a Training Centre for the training in practical work of a number of students who are taking the Nursery Nurses' Course at the Technical College. As a rule four students are under training at the Nursery.

The attendances during the year were as follows :—

		Capacity.		Average Attendance.		No. on Waiting List.	No. of Attendances.	
		F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.		F.T.	P.T.
Age 0—2	...	14		11		19	2748	
Age 2—5	...	26	3	25	1	51	5500	257

(F.T.=Full-time. P.T.=Part-time.)

Register of Private Nurseries and Daily Minders.—There were, at the end of the year 11 registered private Nurseries accommodating 161 children in all.

MISCELLANEOUS WELFARE WORK.

Illegitimate Children.—A grant of £150 a year continues to be paid to the Cambridge Association for Social Welfare in virtue of their work among mothers of illegitimate children.

Child Life Protection.—The work of supervision of children 0–15 years old, boarded out for gain, is the responsibility of the Children's Committee under the Children Act, but the City Health Visitors continue to inspect and report quarterly to the Children's Officer on those foster-children who are under 5 years of age.

The number of foster-children on the register at the end of 1959 was 14 (1958—19), and the number of foster-mothers was 13 (1958—17).

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.—Ultra violet light therapy was given twice weekly at both Auckland Road and Romsey Clinics. Most of the children were referred for treatment by City Medical Officers, and a few by private practitioners.

Those children who underwent a full course of treatment appeared to be greatly benefited by it, especially in improved general tone and resistance to infection. The clinics were temporarily stopped during the summer.

The number of children treated, the attendances, and the conditions for which they were recommended, are shown in the following table :—

	<i>Auckland Road.</i>		<i>Romsey.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.	1959.	1958.
Brought forward from previous year ...	21	24	6	13	27	37
New Cases ...	33	39	17	12	50	51
	<u>54</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>88</u>
Of these :—						
Completed the course ...	25	35	9	18	34	53
Defaulted ...	14	7	—	1	14	8
Carried forward to next year ...	15	21	14	6	29	27
	<u>54</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>88</u>
<i>Number of Attendances</i>	582	537	168	252	750	789

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunization, and Vaccination of Children under Five.—A combined vaccination and immunization session is held on the first Friday of each month, in the morning at Romsey Clinic and on the second Friday in each month in the afternoon at Auckland Road Clinic. In addition, vaccinations and immunizations were carried out at several of the infant welfare sessions.

	Vacc.	Diph.	Wh. Cough	Diph. and Wh. Cough.	Diph. and Tetanus	Diph. Wh.Cough Tetanus
By General Practitioners ...	594	162	128	106	18	301
At Auckland Road Clinic ...	44	40	44	—	2	4
At Romsey Clinic... ..	56	54	64	—	3	11
At Other Infant Welfare Clinics...	294	245	192	1	2	80
	<u>988</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>396</u>

74% of the children born this year were vaccinated against smallpox.

Child Guidance Clinic.—3 Children were referred to this clinic in 1959 (1958—2).

Speech Therapy.—2 Children were referred for speech therapy in 1959 (1958—3).

T.B. Dispensary.—1 Patient was referred to this clinic in 1959 (1958—0).

Routine Medical Inspections at Nursery Schools.—During the year an Assistant Medical Officer carried out a number of routine medical inspections of children under five attending Nursery Schools. Numbers inspected 223 (1958—204).

Handicapped Children Under 5:—At the end of 1959 our registers contained the names of 15 mentally handicapped children and 29 physically handicapped (23 congenitally and 6 with acquired handicaps).

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme.

The following tables show the treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children during the year :

Examined.				Needing treatment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing mothers				58	58	43
*Children under five				259	186	175

* This does not include children in attendance at nursery classes.

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	Extractions.	General Anaesthetics.	Fillings.	Scalings or Scaling and gum Treatment.	Silver Nitrate treatment.	Dressings.	Radio-graphs.	Dentures provided.	
								Com-plete.	Partial.
Expectant and Nursing mothers	185	19	69	20	—	—	20	14	19
Children under five ...	72	20	150	—	181	—	4	—	—

No repairs to dentures were carried out for mothers.
The dental department has its own workshop for dentures and its own X-ray apparatus.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Health Education.—Members of the medical, sanitary and nursing staffs gave about 30 talks and lectures during the year to various groups, organisations and schools. Members of the Nursing Staff also acted as examiners for the St. John Ambulance Association. Posters were exhibited and leaflets distributed on many subjects, mostly through the Clinics. Regular lectures are given to student nurses of Addenbrooke's Hospital and they spend two days, each quarter, receiving instruction from the Superintendent of our District Nurses.

Persons in need of Care and Attention.—Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides for legal action to be taken by the Council in certain circumstances where it appears that persons in need of care and attention should be removed to more suitable premises. One case arose during 1959 : that of a woman aged 80 years who was infirm and living in insanitary conditions. She was removed to hospital in November and died a week later.

Staff Matters.—Miss Young, one of the health visitors, left in April to spend a year in health visiting work in New Zealand with the intention of returning to Cambridge early in 1960.

No major changes took place in the staffing of the department but there was the usual movement of junior clerical staff.

Visitors to the Department.—As usual, a considerable number of people visited the department to see our work or to receive instruction. They came not only from Britain but from India, South Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Nigeria.

Ambulance Service.—The ambulance service is provided by Cambridgeshire County Council, and the vehicles are stationed at a depot in Newmarket Road. There are 7 ambulances and 6 sitting case cars.

Mass Radiography.—The Mass Radiography Unit of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board offered facilities for the examination of Cambridge citizens for several periods during the year.

Research Work.—The prevalence of staphylococcal infections in hospitals resulted in a tightening of preventive measures at Addenbrooke's Hospital. Among these was an appraisal of the methods used for fumigating side wards in which infectious patients had been isolated.

As a result of this, the Department of Public Health was asked by the hospital authorities to take over all fumigation from March 1959.

This important duty was taken very seriously and the effectiveness of the accepted fumigation methods was investigated by Mr. Davenport, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. Dr. Fry, Director of the Public Health Laboratory, readily agreed to co-operate in experiments and assisted greatly with the benefit of his experience.

Investigations are continuing but so far show conclusively that the proprietary methods which have been accepted for many years are quite useless at the concentrations recommended. The dangers of cross-infection are obvious in improperly fumigated hospital rooms, and apart from the fact that a job worth doing is worth doing well, the patient is entitled to protection where a concentration of known organisms has existed.

In this particular work the Department feels that it is carrying out its principal original function in preventing the spread of disease in a place where the efforts can be most effective and are most wanted.

Work was also published upon the relationship of cancer in male patients and the retention of a good head of hair into comparatively old age. A number of other, minor, projects were also in hand during the year.